

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

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U.S., OTHER OFFICIALS GREET NEW PRC LEADERS

OW271700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- More foreign state and government leaders have sent messages of congratulations to the newly elected or appointed Chinese leaders.

Messages to Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, were sent by: Ferdinand E. Marcos, president of the Republic of the Philippines; Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor, head of state and president of the Council of Ministers; Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America; N. M. Stephen, governor-general of Australia; and C. V. Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore.

Messages to Ulanhu, vice-president of the People's Republic of China were sent by: Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea; and George Bush, vice president of the United States of America.

Messages to Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, were sent by: Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Poland; and Thomas P. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

Messages to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, were sent by: Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America; Cesar E.A. Virata, prime minister of the Republic of the Philippines; and Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

LI XIANNIAN, ULANHU MEET FOREIGN ENVOYS 27 JUN

OW271218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, and Ulanhu, vice-president, met here this afternoon with diplomatic officials from 99 countries to China and the head of mission in Beijing of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Chinese president and vice-president greeted the diplomatic officials who expressed good wishes for their new roles and for China's prosperity. Li Xiannian and Ulanhu thanked them for the friendly sentiments towards the Chinese people. Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, was present at the meeting.

U.S. VICE PRESIDENT VISITS SWEDEN, MEETS PALME

OW272004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Stockholm, June 27 (XINHUA) -- United States Vice President George Bush arrived here today and met with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme this afternoon.

They discussed the international situation, relations between the two countries, the Geneva nuclear weapons negotiations, the Middle East issue and U.S. policy in Central America. Palme told the press after the talks that there were some differences of opinion on issues such as things happening in Central America, especially in Salvador.

Bush's two-day official visit here is part of his European trip.



SPEAKES SAYS PRESIDENT REAGAN MAY VISIT PRC

OW280232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0150 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, June 27 (XINHUA) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan will visit Japan, South Korea and Indonesia in early November to "reaffirm the importance we attach to the Asia-Pacific region," White House deputy spokesman Larry Speakes announced here today.

Speaking at a press conference, Speakes said, "The nations of Asia and the Pacific, particularly those which he will be visiting, have a very large role in the increasingly interdependent international economic system." "As a result, we share a wide and growing range of interests with these countries," he said. This will be Reagan's first trip to Asia.

Answering questions concerning the President's visit to China, Speakes said, "A presidential trip to China remains a future possibility. The President has expressed an interest in such a visit and we are hopeful that he will be able to do so." Speakes added that the administration has had discussions with the Chinese on a visit by the Chinese premier to the United States in the near future. "He (the premier) has accepted in principle and we're discussing dates and we also anticipate high level visits of officials from both nations," he said.

PRC WELCOMES U.S. DECISION ON TECHNOLOGY EXPORT

OW280820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) — Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said China welcomes U.S. Government decision on the export of high technology to China. At a news briefing here this afternoon he said: "We welcome this step taken by the U.S. Government. We hope that this decision will be implemented in real earnest and lead to substantive changes in the regulation of U.S. export to China, thereby contributing to the relations between the two countries."

HAO JIANXIU MEETS AMERICAN COLUMNIST GEYER

OW271150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) — Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met here this afternoon with Georgie Anne Geyer, a columnist of the "Universal Press Syndicate" of United States. Hao Jianxiu answered Geyer's questions about China's women.

USSR-PRC CENTRAL ASIA BORDER TO REOPEN

AU271550 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] (ANSA) — Frunze (USSR) June 27 -- The Soviet Republic of Kirgiz has announced that at the end of this week the Central Asian border between the Soviet Union and China will be reopened for the first time in twenty years.

Kirgiz officials told a group of foreign newsmen visiting the regional capital of Frunze, that as of July 1 goods will be free to travel over the border in Central Asia. The border points will remain closed to travel by individuals, however, the officials added. The announcement of the border reopening was made by local officials Karybek Moldobayev and Sopubek Begaliyev.

The move was seen as part of the slow process of normalization in Moscow-Peking ties which has so far resulted in two recent rounds of consultations between the two sides: the first held in China in October and the second held in Moscow in March. In March, the two countries also signed a trade agreement that envisions for 1983 a doubling of exchanges with respect to the previous year (from around 200 million to 470 million dollars).

Kirgiz is one of the five Soviet republics in Central Asia and has almost one thousand kilometers of border with China. Given its geographical situation and the presence of the Pamir Mountain chain, a single pass runs between the Soviet Union and China in the region and this pass has been virtually shut down since the early sixties.

Speaking to foreign journalists here, the Kirgiz officials thought they had seen an improvement in the general atmosphere at the border. There have been no border clashes since the end of the sixties in Kayakhstan and in the Siberian Far East, although there had been various "provocations and scuffles" over the years. Now even these have stopped, Moldobayev and Begaliyev said.

Even in times of major political crises between Moscow and Peking, trade between the two countries never halted completely and annual protocols governing exchanges were regularly stipulated, but only for the Khabraovsk zone in Siberia. But in Kirgiz, the border was closed twenty years ago and never reopened to traffic.

Moldobayev and Begaliyev told newsmen that the USSR plans to export primarily oil products to China over the Central Asian border and will buy up cotton and skins. The improved border relations was confirmed by the fact that the two countries have put a stop to the war over radio waves. Russian and Chinese language programs are no longer jammed and Frunze has halted its radio programs beamed to China where some of the border people speak the Kirgiz language.

WEINBERGER CONFIRMS USSR SPYING ON U.S. SUBS

OW280425 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said yesterday that the United States recently discovered a "Soviet listening device" near a military base on the U.S. Pacific coast. Weinberger said that the electronics of the Soviet listening device "are a replica of those manufactured in the United States." Weinberger made the statement in a speech prepared for the National Conference of Editorial Writers in San Francisco. His remarks confirmed an earlier report in the British press, which quoted a senior U.S. official as saying the Soviet device was planted to record the acoustic signature of U.S. Trident submarines.

USSR LAUNCHES MANNED SPACECRAFT 'SOYUZ T-9'

OW272006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 27 (XINHUA) — The Soviet Union launched a new manned spacecraft, "Soyuz T-9," at 13:12 hours Moscow time today.

On board the craft are flight commander V. Lyakhov who logged 175 days of mission in the space in 1979, and A. Aleksandrov, a spacecraft engineer having his first flight.

The craft is to dock with Salyut-7 space station and the cosmonauts are to conduct medical and biological experiments in the space.

The Soviet Union launched Soyuz T-8 on April 20, but the three-man crew of the craft sent to dock with the complex returned to earth on April 22 without accomplishing the planned link-up.

USSR TROOPS BUILDING NEW AFGHANISTAN RAILWAY

OW231306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Islamabad, June 23 (XINHUA) — The Soviet occupation troops in Afghanistan have started building a railway line in Afghanistan with view to perpetuating its occupation of that country, AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reported today. It was three years ago that the Soviet authorities chalked out a plan to construct a 240-kilometer railway from the Soviet city of Termez to Qalagai in Baghlan Province of Afghanistan, passing through a bridge to be built over the Amu Darya River at Hairtan along the border with the Soviet Union. The pace of work on the project often slackens due to frequent guerrilla attacks.

The preliminary work has so far not started on the 175-kilometer section from Khulm to Qalagai in the mountainous areas because of resistance operations.

Qalagai is a Soviet Army center located on the north of the Hindukush range, 200 kilometers from Kabul. An oil pipeline connects the Soviet Union with Qalagla.

PRC SPOKESMAN ON RELEASE OF SRV DETAINEES

OW280856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) — Qi Huaiyuan, a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said today that China will release ten captured Vietnamese armed personnel and special agents at 9:00 a.m. Beijing time, July 6.

At a press briefing here this afternoon, Qi Huaiyuan said that in a spirit of humanitarianism, the Chinese Government has decided to release these Vietnamese personnel, so that they can return to join their family. For this purpose, he said, at 9:00 a.m. Beijing time, July 6, 1983, the Chinese representatives from the border checkpoint at the Friendship Pass, Pingxiang, Guansxi, will send the above-mentioned captured personnel to zero km. point between the Friendship Pass of China and the Dong Dang Highway of Vietnam for exit to Vietnam. He added, "we have suggested that the Vietnamese side send representatives at the above-mentioned time to the above-mentioned place to take back the captured personnel after going through the reception procedures. To ensure the smooth delivery and reception of the personnel, Qi Huaiyuan said, "We have suggested that the two sides affirm that within the fortyeight hours from 9:00 a.m. Beijing time, July 5, 1983, neither side should shoot, shell or conduct any explosion in the area between the Friendship Pass and the Dong Dang Highway." The Chinese side is awaiting the Vietnamese reply to the above mentioned suggestions, he added.

CPPCC DELEGATE GIVES DENG'S VIEWS ON HONG KONG

OW271113 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Hong Kong, June 27 (AFP) — Beijing's most powerful leader Deng Xiaoping has set a two-year deadline on the Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong, a Hong Kong delegate to the Chinese people's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) in Beijing said here today.

"Mr Deng said China hoped to reach an agreement with Britain on Hong Kong in two years, failing which China would announce its own decision," said Li Ping-Ching, a Hong Kong delegate to the CPPCC told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Mr Li was among the Hong Kong and Macao delegates to the CPPCC and the National People's Congress (NPC) in Beijing who attended a reception given by Mr Deng last Saturday after closure of the sessions. Mr Li said it was at the reception that Mr Deng reiterated China's deadline on the talks, confirming a NEWSWEEK magazine report that Mr Deng gave the same "ultimatum" to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during her visit in Beijing last September which set the talks in motion. The British lease on the bulk of this territory will run out in 1997. China has said it will resume sovereignty over Hong Kong.

Mr Deng said a "basic principle is to keep Hong Kong's prosperity" and blamed the recent near 15 percent fall in the Hong Kong dollar as "man-made," hinting that if the talks should drag on too long, it would hurt Hong Kong's prosperity, according to Mr Li, director of the Great Wall Movie Enterprises here. Tong Ping-tat, a Hong Kong delegate to the NPC, said the atmosphere for Sino-British talks was now "much better" particularly after the British election which returned Mrs Thatcher to power. Following the recent death of Liao Chengzhi, China's top official in charge of Hong Kong and Macao affairs, Beijing has upgraded the Hong Kong problem to the highest level with newly elected President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang in charge of the issue, Mr Deng was quoted as saying. But observers said the day-to-day handling of the issue would be in the hands of state councillor and veteran diplomat, Ji Pengfei, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and United Front Work Chief Yang Jingren, who were present at Saturday's reception.



PRC COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAM HELD IN HONG KONG

OW270930 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1432 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- The nationwide entrance examination for institutes of higher learning concluded in Hong Kong today for youths and students from overseas as well as from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan. The nationwide entrance examination for institutes of higher learning was held in Hong Kong for the first time, and this new measure was warmly welcomed by participating students and their parents. The number of students taking the examination reached more than 450 this year, a big increase compared with past years.

REPORTAGE ON ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE

## Meeting Opens

HK250846 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 83 p 7

[Dispatch from correspondents Wang Rongjiu and Chen An: "ASEAN Foreign Ministerial Meeting Opens"]

[Text] Bangkok, 24 Jun -- The 16th ASEAN Foreign Ministerial meeting opened at 0930 today in Bangkok's Oriental Hotel. Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon presided over the opening session. In his opening speech, he said that over the past 16 years ASEAN has shown that it is a dynamic bloc with one of the world's highest growth rates. In the international community, ASEAN is extensively recognized and respected. It is regarded as a cornerstone of stability in Southeast Asia.

Prime Minister Prem pointed out: The objective of ASEAN is to establish peace and prosperity in the Southeast Asian region. "The declaration and resolution of the International Conference on the Problem of Kampuchea" has provided the framework for a durable and comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem. The settlement of this problem will be conducive to the eventual fulfillment of the political objective of ASEAN so that Southeast Asia will become a zone of peace, free and neutral. Those who attended today's opening ceremony included UN Undersecretary-General Rafiudin Ahmad, observers from Brunei and Papua New Guinea, and diplomats and envoys from various countries.

After Prime Minister Prem's opening speech, the meeting elected Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, respectively, chairman and vice chairman of the meeting. After the election, foreign ministers from five countries delivered speeches at the meeting. The foreign ministers signed a "declaration on the principle of strengthening all-round cooperation within ASEAN." Sitthi Sawetsila, the Thai foreign minister and chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee for this year, also made a speech at the opening ceremony. He said that the Vietnamese troops have occupied Kampuchea for 5 years in succession. This runs counter to the principle and purpose of the UN Charter and directly threatens peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region. He stressed ASEAN has sought political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, because it desires to promote peace and stability in the region in accordance with the principle of the UN Charter. The proposal raised by Thailand that Vietnamese troops retreat 30 kms from the Kampuchea-Thai border is not a "precondition for negotiation," but can be regarded as a part of the Vietnamese efforts for a complete withdrawal of their troops from Kampuchea. In conclusion, he pointed out the international conference held by the United Nations on the Kampuchean problem is the best basis for the political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi told the press that at an unofficial meeting held last night, ASEAN foreign ministers unanimously maintained that with regard to the Kampuchean problem, ASEAN should adhere to the principle of the UN resolution and that its stand would not change.



## SRV Troop Withdrawal Stressed

OW241912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 24 Jun 83

["ASEAN Foreign Ministers Stress Total Withdrawal of Vietnamese Troops From Kampuchea"  
-- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, June 24 (XINHUA) -- The foreign ministers of the ASEAN member states today described the Vietnamese military presence in Kampuchea as the root cause of the Kampuchea problem. Addressing an opening session of the 16th ASEAN ministerial meeting here today, they expressed the conviction that only through cohesion can ASEAN gain progress in a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchea problem on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the International Conference on Kampuchea.

Singaporean Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan pointed out that the military presence of a foreign country in Kampuchea is the root cause of the conflict in this country. "We in ASEAN invite Vietnam to join in the search for a process which would result in the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and in the establishment of a neutral Kampuchea," he said. "If Vietnam refuses to relinquish military control over Kampuchea, we can only conclude that Vietnam's ambitions are hegemonistic," he said, adding, "if this is the case, then ASEAN must negate this threat by mobilizing in every possible way, its strength to thwart Vietnamese ambitions. We will continue as we have successfully done in the past four years to rally world opinion and the patriotic Kampuchean people to fight and end alien occupation."

Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo said: "We recognize that the problem of Kampuchea cannot be solved overnight. While we are prepared to maintain an open mind on a step by step approach in the search for a solution of the problem, we must stress that each step should be linked to a comprehensive plan, aimed at the total withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and at an independent and neutral Kampuchea."

Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in his speech urged Vietnam to join in the struggle for peace and freedom in Southeast Asia. But he added: "What ASEAN must insist upon are the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchean soil and the establishment of a Kampuchean Government of the people's own choice, which will be friendly to and cooperate with its neighbors for peace and common prosperity."

## Meeting Closes

OW251844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 25 (XINHUA) -- The 16th ASEAN ministerial meeting came to a close here this afternoon after adopting a joint communique. The foreign ministers of the five ASEAN states -- Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines in their closing speeches urged all member states to further strengthen their unity in accordance with the guidelines and principles of ASEAN. Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo said: "In the ASEAN we have taken the first step towards the cause of unity and understanding." Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila described the joint communique approved by the current meeting as "an affirmation of ASEAN unity." Singaporean Foreign Minister Dhanabalan stated: "In spite of strenuous and insidious attempts by Vietnam to divide ASEAN on this issue, we remain united. Vietnam is deluding itself if it thinks that differences of economic structure and racial composition in the ASEAN countries can be exploited to divide us."

All five ministers reiterated their concern over the key problem menacing the peace and security of this region -- the Kampuchea problem and pointed out that the way leading to the settlement of this problem was peaceful and in line with the U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea. Dhanabalan said: "On the problem of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea we continued to hold open the door to a political solution that would meet the legitimate security concerns of Vietnam and the ASEAN members." Malaysian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ghazali Bin Shafie deemed the formation and strengthening of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government as a success in the process to the political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. He hoped that Vietnam would join in the peace process.

The foreign ministers were satisfied with the results of the meeting and expressed warm welcome to the announcement of Brunei's decision to join ASEAN as a member when she assumes full sovereignty early next year. Representatives from Brunei and Papua New Guinea attended today's closing meeting as observers. The ASEAN foreign ministers yesterday signed a declaration of principles on the cooperation in youth development. They stressed in the declaration the importance of having ASEAN youth actively participating in the development and progress of their countries and ASEAN as a whole. According to the rules, with the conclusion of the 16th ASEAN ministerial meeting, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja will be the chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee. The 17th ASEAN ministerial meeting will be held in Indonesia next year.

#### XINHUA Cites Ministers' Communique

OW251908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 25 (XINHUA) -- The foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) today reiterated their call for the total withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and pledged continued efforts for a comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean problem. They made the call in a joint communique issued at the end of their two-day annual meeting here today.

Excerpts from the communique follow: The foreign ministers reviewed the situation in Kampuchea and expressed their deep concern that the continued Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea still posed a serious threat to the peace and stability of the Southeast Asian region as well as to international peace and security. They reiterated their call for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea that would provide for a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the exercise of the right of the Kampuchean people to self-determination. They again invited Vietnam to consider the elements contained in the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

The foreign ministers took note of Vietnam's recent announcement of a partial withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea. They expressed the view that such a withdrawal should be credible and should be part and parcel of the total withdrawal. The foreign ministers fully endorsed the Thai foreign minister's proposal for a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops 30 kms from the Thai-Kampuchean border as an initial step towards total withdrawal and a political settlement, and his intention to visit Hanoi if this proposal was accepted. They expressed the hope for constructive consultations which would prepare the groundwork for an international conference to achieve a comprehensive political settlement.

The foreign ministers expressed their serious concern at the reported demographic changes being imposed by the Vietnamese occupation forces in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Takev, Kampong Cham, Phumi Kandal, Kampot, Khet Rotanakiri and Mondol Kiri Provinces of Kampuchea.

The foreign ministers noted the continued progress made by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), under the presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in rallying Kampuchean nationalists to their struggle for national liberation and independence. They also noted that the CGDK forces have withstood, with high morale, the recent Vietnamese military offensive. The foreign ministers believed that, with the increasing support of the world community, the CGDK would grow as a credible and viable political force. The foreign ministers reiterated their conviction that the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea constituted a significant step towards a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. The foreign ministers expressed their appreciation to the member states of the United Nations for their support and recognition of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the presidency of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

The foreign ministers welcomed the call made in the political declaration of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, which is consistent with the relevant U.N. resolutions. The foreign ministers expressed their appreciation of the support extended by the majority of countries for the ASEAN position and reaffirmed their intention to continue close consultations with all friendly countries on constructive approaches which would reinforce ASEAN efforts to achieve an early settlement of the Kampuchean problem. The foreign ministers expressed their firm belief that a comprehensive political solution of the Kampuchean problem is essential to the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia which would ensure the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in the region. The foreign ministers appreciated the continuing efforts of the United Nations secretary-general to find a comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions.

The foreign ministers deplored the premeditated and indiscriminate military attacks waged by Vietnamese occupation forces during January-April this year against the encampments, schools and hospitals for Kampuchean civilians at the Thai-Kampuchean border, which had resulted in severe losses of life and property of innocent Kampuchean civilians. These attacks were systematically launched in flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of humanitarianism and of the U.N. Charter and had led to a massive influx of over 40,000 Kampucheans, mostly women, children and the old, into Thailand, adding further to the already heavy burden it was shouldering in providing temporary refuge to close to 170,000 Indochinese refugees. They recalled the international condemnation of the attacks and violations of Thai territory. The foreign ministers noted with deep concern that close to 200,000 Thai villagers along the Thai-Lao and Thai-Kampuchean borders had been seriously affected and uprooted by the heavy influx of Indochinese refugees and by shellings from Kampuchean side of the border. They emphasized that continued external assistance must be rendered to the affected Thai villagers.

They called upon both traditional and potential resettlement countries, in the spirit of international burden-sharing, to exert their full efforts in increasing the resettlement opportunities for these unfortunate people.



The foreign ministers, recognizing the inalienable right of the Indochinese refugees who had sought temporary refuge in neighboring countries to return safely to their homeland, strongly urged the UNHCR to expedite the return of these refugees. In reviewing the world economic situation, the foreign ministers expressed concern at the prolonged and serious crisis afflicting the global economy. They took note of the signs of an economic upturn in certain developed countries. They believed however that for a global recovery to materialize and to endure, it is imperative that it be supplemented by determined and simultaneous efforts to revitalize the development process and especially to accelerate economic growth in the developing countries. They also believed that the present difficulties once again clearly demonstrate the economic interdependence which exists among all members of the international community. They therefore reaffirmed their conviction that in such an increasingly interdependent world, a global, integrated and comprehensive approach to international economic issues was essential.

The foreign ministers stressed the importance of UNCTAD VI as an opportunity for contributing to finding a way out of the current economic crisis, as well as for breaking the stalemate in the North-South dialogue and improving the climate for this process in the future. In the field of trade, they urged developed countries to remove and dismantle all existing protectionist measures. The foreign ministers reaffirmed ASEAN's determination to cooperate fully in their joint efforts to overcome the difficulties brought about by the adverse international economic conditions. In reviewing the developments in ASEAN cooperation during the past year, the foreign ministers noted with satisfaction that ASEAN has gained increasing international recognition as a dynamic regional grouping in world affairs today. The progress in ASEAN cooperation has resulted from ASEAN collective efforts and commitments to promote the well-being of its peoples in the region based on the principles and objectives of the Bangkok declaration and the declaration of ASEAN concord.

#### ASEAN Meeting Stand Praised

HK270827 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Stern Principled Stand"]

[Text] The joint communique issued by the 16th Foreign Ministers Conference of the ASEAN states after 2 days in session, reiterates the demand for an all-round political settlement of the Kampuchean issue, and a total withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea, and for the Kampuchean people to be allowed to exercise their self-determination rights. The ASEAN states' persistence in this principled stand will have a beneficial effect on reaching a fair and reasonable settlement of the Kampuchea issue.

The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea seriously threatens peace and security in Southeast Asia. In common with all other peace-loving states in the world that uphold justice, the ASEAN countries have consistently opposed Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea, and provocations and incursions on the Thai-Kampuchean border, supported the Kampuchean people's just struggle against aggression, upheld the legitimate seat of Kampuchea in the United Nations, advocated implementing previous UN General Assembly session resolutions on the Kampuchea issue, and demanded that Vietnam immediately withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, and that Kampuchea's peaceful, neutral, and non-aligned status be restored. These concerted efforts of the ASEAN countries for preserving peace in Southeast Asia and upholding the principles of international relations have gained wide attention and appreciation from the international community.

In order to forcibly occupy Kampuchea in perpetuity and proceed to expand into Southeast Asia, using Indochina as their base, the Vietnamese authorities have consistently tried to sabotage the unity of ASEAN and soften ASEAN's principled stand on the Kampuchea issue. They have paid no heed to the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions, and refused to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea; on the contrary, they have called for holding a so-called "regional conference" and "dialogue between groupings" with the ASEAN countries, to use this trick to secure a legitimate position for the Phnom Penh puppet regime, so that their aggressive action can gain international recognition. This year, as the opening of the UN General Assembly session draws nearer, the Vietnamese authorities are again playing new tricks by describing the Kampuchea issue as just a problem between China and Vietnam, and expressing willingness to hold a dialogue with the ASEAN states to discuss the question of "peaceful coexistence." The purpose of the Vietnamese authorities is, as before, to lure the ASEAN states into holding a "dialogue" with Vietnam, representing the so-called Indochina countries, in order to get rid of Democratic Kampuchea at this year's UN General Assembly session, squeeze the Phnom Penh puppets into the international community, and strike at the joint struggle of the people of Democratic Kampuchea against Vietnam.

The principled stand on the Kampuchea issue proclaimed in the joint communique of the ASEAN foreign minister's conference has smashed the conspiracy of the Vietnamese authorities, cleared away the banks of evil fog spread internationally by the Vietnamese authorities in the course of their "diplomatic offensive," and pointed out yet again that the sole correct way to solve the Kampuchea issue is for Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from that country. This is another contribution of the ASEAN states for solving the Kampuchea problem. The Vietnamese authorities should understand from the joint communique of the ASEAN foreign ministers conference that the one and only way for them to extricate themselves from the Kampuchean quagmire is to honestly carry out the UN General Assembly resolutions and withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea.

#### ASEAN Ministers' Communique Hailed

BK271658 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Ya Ming commentary: "Persist in the Solemn Stand of the Resolutions of the UN General Assembly Session"]

[Text] On 25 June, the ASEAN foreign ministers in conference in Bangkok issued a joint communique reiterating their call for a comprehensive political settlement in Kampuchea that would provide for a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea and the exercise of the right of the Cambodian people to self-determination. In their closing speeches at the conference, the ASEAN foreign ministers stressed the importance of the solution of the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the UN General Assembly session.

The conference demonstrated the unity among the ASEAN countries and their firm stand to solve the Kampuchea problem in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly session. This is another offensive launched against Vietnam. Lately, the Vietnamese authorities have played a trick on peace with the aim of urging the ASEAN countries to push aside the Kampuchea problem and to peacefully coexist with Vietnam so that they will abandon the resolutions of the UN General Assembly session and the just principle of giving support to the Cambodian people's struggle against Vietnam, endorse the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, and stop raising the Kampuchea problem at all in international forums. The joint communique of the ASEAN foreign minister's conference clearly shows that the Vietnamese authorities' scheme has been shamefully thwarted.



Because of the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, the Cambodian people have encountered numerous severe difficulties. The Vietnamese aggression has undermined peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Paying close attention to preserving peace in this region, it is only natural that everyone hopes that the Kampuchea problem will be rapidly settled through political means. It is noteworthy that the Vietnamese authorities, taking advantage of the hope of world public opinion, hope to settle the problem in their own way through political means, which runs counter to the resolutions of the UN Central Assembly session, thus compelling other people to recognize their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. Any political solution to this problem must, therefore, be based on the resolutions of the UN Central Assembly session and not on the recognition of the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. This means that Vietnam must totally and unconditionally withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, in accordance with the call of the resolutions of the UN General Assembly session, and that the Cambodian people must be allowed to decide their own destiny by holding a free election without external interference. This is the primary condition for solving the Kampuchea problem. Only by doing this will justice be preserved in the world, and will the Soviet-backed Vietnam be halted from expanding its power, thereby benefitting the stability in Southeast Asia. To solve this problem through political means which run counter to the resolutions of the UN General Assembly session, thus compelling the aggressed to yield to the demands of the aggressors, undermining the anti-Vietnamese Democratic Kampuchean forces, and undermining the national interests of the Kampuchean people, is to only give support to the aggressors. No genuine peace and stability would be brought to this region.

The Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly played a trick on peace by refusing to implement the resolutions of the UN General Assembly session and to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. This shows that their stand has not changed a bit. In the face of this development, the world people must adopt certain measures by giving support to the CGDK and all anti-Vietnamese patriotic forces, and by putting pressure on Vietnam in all respects so as to compel it to implement the resolutions of the UN General Assembly session and to completely withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

#### XINHUA Notes Press Conference

OW260748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 25 (XINHUA) -- "The Vietnamese Army not only occupy Kampuchea, but also pursue a policy of Vietnamization in that country, so we express our serious concern on the policy advocated as a 'democratic change' in the Vietnamese-occupied area."

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said this at a joint press conference given by the five ASEAN foreign ministers here this evening, in his capacity as president of the ASEAN's Standing Committee, after the conclusion of the 16th ASEAN ministerial meeting. This is the first time that the foreign minister of an ASEAN state denounced Hanoi's Vietnamization policy in Kampuchea. Citing facts in support of his accusations Sitthi said: "Vietnam has sent thousands upon thousands of Vietnamese to live in the eastern border of Kampuchea, to occupy the Mekong River and to resettle along the Tonle Sap Lake. All these are evidence of Vietnamization." He went on to say, "In 1982 alone, more than 150,000 Vietnamese were resettled in Kampuchea, thus bringing the resettlement to a total number of 400,000 people." Asked about the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the military airport here this morning, Sitthi stated, "Samdech Norodom Sihanouk told ASEAN and Chinese officials that he had achieved complete understanding with his coalition partners including Vice-President Khieu Samphan and that he would definitely remain as president of Democratic Kampuchea."

"The national reconciliation government will come into being only after the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea," Siththi quoted Sihanouk as saying.

Questioned about ASEAN's efforts to strengthen the Democratic Kampuchean coalition, Siththi pointed out: "Our efforts to help the Kampuchean resistance forces set up a coalition government in Kampuchea were part of our will to achieve a political resolution of the Kampuchean problem." "As for ASEAN's attitude towards the coalition, you can see clearly that ASEAN is committed to giving political and moral support to the coalition and its leaders. We also asked all countries to support it," Siththi said.

Asked to elaborate on the word "flexibility" repeatedly mentioned by ASEAN, Siththi said: "ASEAN has used all means and reasons to convince (people of) the usefulness of seeking a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean question. If you like to call this flexibility, I say yes, because ASEAN's policy is to stick to the principles of the United Nations and international law. Although we use tactics of flexibility, we are firm in principles."

Adding to Siththi's explanation, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie stated, "A weekly has asked: How can one resort to flexibility to deal with Vietnam which is occupying Kampuchea? It is not flexibility but appeasement. We say, the important thing is that our flexibility is based on two elements as expounded in relevant U.N. resolutions and the ICK (International Conference on Kampuchea) declaration."

Asked to comment on a mediation role, Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan replied that anybody's role as intermediary is welcome. But his intermediation must be based on the basic principles for a settlement of the Kampuchean question, that is, total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and granting to the Kampuchean people of the right to self-determination.

Asked by an Indonesian reporter whether ASEAN accepts Thai Foreign Minister Siththi's 30-kilometer pull-back proposal as ASEAN's proposal, Ghazali Shafie replied: "We support the Thai foreign minister's stand, but it is not ASEAN's stance."

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN MEETS CPC GROUP

OW240913 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Madrid, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Spanish Communist Party Chairman Dolores Ibarruri today received a goodwill visitors group of the Chinese Communist Party led by Feng Xuan, member of the Central Advisory Commission.

Dolores Ibarruri had a warm and friendly talk with the Chinese guests. Feng Xuan conveyed to her cordial regards from Chinese Party and state leaders Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian. The chairman recalled her two visits to China during which she met Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De, Deng Xiaoping and other leaders. She was pleased with the current friendly relations between the two parties and wished them continued development. Dolores Ibarruri asked Feng to convey her best regards to the Chinese leaders.

The Chinese guests, who arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Spanish Communist Party, will take part in the latter's festival celebrations and tour other parts of the country for wide contacts with local party organizations. The Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party gave a dinner yesterday evening in honor of the Chinese group. Vice-General Secretaries Jaime Ballesteros and Enrique Curiel and more than a dozen members of the Secretariat and the Executive Committee attended the dinner. Chinese Ambassador Zhang Shijie was also present.

PRC, GREECE SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW251159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 25 (XINHUA) -- An economic and technical cooperation agreement between the Chinese and Greek Governments was signed here today. The agreement stipulates that guided by the principles of equality and mutual benefit, the two sides will promote economic and technical cooperation in agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, light and textile industries, and other economic sectors. The agreement was signed by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi and Greek Alternate Minister for National Economy Ioannis Pottakis, on behalf of their respective governments. The Greek official is scheduled to leave for home tonight.

BELGIUM-CHINA GROUP PRAISES PRC'S OPEN POLICY

OW231239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1103 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Brussels, June 22 (XINHUA) -- President of the Belgium-China Economic Commission Charles Roger today greeted China's open policy and her progress made in the course of economic readjustment. In his speech at the annual conference of the commission today, Roger expressed the hope that the study group of the commission, scheduled to visit China soon, may play a role in the transfer of technology between enterprises of Belgium and China. Director-General of the Office of Foreign Trade Willy Monfils told the conference that trade between Belgium and China has greatly developed in recent years. China has paid more and more attention to the transfer of new technology and Belgium can play an active role in this respect, he said. The Belgium-China Economic Commission was founded in 1957 and has worked for the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries over the past two decades and more.



QIAO SHI MEETS, FETES VACATIONING RCP WORKERS

OW271225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee, met with and feted here this evening a group of vacationing Romanian Communist Party [RCP] workers led by Ion Popa, member of the Auditing Commission of the R.C.P. Central Committee and secretary of the party committee of Bucharest.

DUMITRU POPESCU MEETS WANG ZHEN IN BEIJING

AU211820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing (AGERPRES) 21/6/1983 -- Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, head of a delegation of the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, now paying a visit to the People's Republic of China, met with Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, principal of the Central Party School. Information and opinions were exchanged on the occasion regarding the activity of the higher learning party units as well as their collaboration as part of the relations of solidarity and friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and Chinese Communist Party. In that framework, the special importance was highlighted of the recent meeting in Bucharest between the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the general secretary of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, when highly significant conclusions were reached and decisions made for the expansion of the fine relations between the two parties on multiple planes, in the interests of socialist construction in the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, of the cause of socialism, progress and peace worldwide.

AN PINGSHENG MEETS RCP PARTY SCHOOL DELEGATION

HK230234 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] On the evening of 22 June, Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng met and gave a banquet for the delegation from the S. Gheorghiu College of the RCP Central Committee's Party School. The delegation is headed by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and president of the college. During the meeting, Comrades An Pingsheng and Popescu held a cordial talk. After the meeting, Comrade An Pingsheng gave a banquet for the Romanian comrades. In an atmosphere of warm friendship, hosts and guests hoped that the friendship between the people of the two countries would be continually consolidated and developed. Romanian Ambassador to China Miculescu and his wife attended the meeting and were invited to the banquet. The delegation was accompanied on its visit to Kunming by (Han Shuying), deputy director of education in the CPC Central Committee Party School; (Li Xingwang), president of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee Party School; Li Yuan, first secretary of Kunming City CPC Committee; and (Pan Jingsi), director of the Provincial Foreign Affairs Office. They attended the meeting and the banquet. The Romanian comrades arrived in Kunming by plane from Beijing on the morning of 22 June. On arrival at the airport, the delegation was met by responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned. The delegation toured the Daguan Building in the afternoon and watched minority-nationality singing and dancing in the evening. After concluding its visit to Kunming, the delegation will go on to Xian.

HUNGARIAN VICE PREMIER RECEIVES PRC ECONOMISTS

OW270912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 26 (XINHUA) -- Jozsef Marjai, vice-premier of Hungary, met here today the Chinese economists delegation. The delegation which arrived here on May 26 was led by Professor Liao Jili, deputy general secretary of the Economic Research Center of the Chinese State Council. The two sides exchanged views on the reform of economic structure and the strengthening of personnel exchange. During their stay in the country, the Chinese economists held discussions with Hungarian economists on economic reforms and visited industrial, agricultural and commercial enterprises.

HUNGARY'S PUJA CITED ON PRC TIES, FOREIGN POLICY

OW251748 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 25 (XINHUA) -- Hungary is ready to develop relations with China and with neighboring socialist countries, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja said Friday. Speaking in a debate on the second day of the summer session of Parliament, Puja said "... Keeping in view mutual advantages and interests, we continue to be ready to develop bilateral inter-state relations with China." Meanwhile Hungary pays "great attention to the development of relations between this country and the neighboring socialist countries," he said. Based on the principle of peaceful coexistence, Puja said, Hungary continues to work for the preservation and extension of relations with developed capitalist countries. Hungary maintains diplomatic relations with 89 developing countries, the foreign minister added. President Losonczi, First Secretary Janos Kadar of the ruling Socialist Workers' Party, and Premier Gyorgy Lazar were present at the debate. The session adopted a decision on the government's work and tasks and approved a bill on the implementation of the 1982 state budget.

PRC, GDR SIGN POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACCORD

OW231216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 23 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on posts and telecommunications cooperation between China and the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.) was signed here this afternoon. Under the agreement, the two countries will take measures to further expand and improve the relations of posts and telecommunications between them. State Councillor Gu Mu and Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Wen Minsheng attended the signing ceremony. Zhu Gaofeng and Heinz Aull, both vice-ministers of posts and telecommunications, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments. Earlier, Gu Mu met with the G.D.R. guests and had friendly conversations with them. Joachim Kruger, charge d'affaires ad interim of the G.D.R. Embassy here, was also present on both occasions.

PRC, GDR SIGN JOURNALISTS COOPERATION PROTOCOL

OW230927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, June 22 (XINHUA) -- A protocol for promoting cooperation between Chinese and Democratic Germany's journalists during the 1984-1987 period was signed here today by Secretary Chen Ji of the All-China Journalists Association and Secretary Kurt Voge of the German Journalists Association. Under the protocol, the two associations will exchange visits every two years for exchanging their professional experiences, seeking ways of strengthening their friendly cooperation and promoting friendly relations between peoples of the two countries.



Chen Ji arrived here June 19 at the head of a Chinese journalists delegation for a two-week visit to the German Democratic Republic.

FIRST CSSR ART TROUPE SINCE 1960 PERFORMS

OW211633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 21 (XINHUA) -- The Ladislav Fialka Pantomime Group from the Theatre on the Balustrade in Prague made its China debut tonight in the Capital Theatre in Beijing. The troupe is the first Czechoslovak art ensemble to perform in China since 1960.

Led by Fialka, one of the founders of modern Czechoslovak pantomime, the troupe staged its production of "Etudes". The production was created by Fialka in 1960, and has since then been performed more than 900 times in Czechoslovakia and 40 countries around the world. "Etudes" includes a dozen short items on everyday life in Czechoslovakia, ranging in mood from merry to philosophical to lyrical. Zhao Xun, vice-chairman of the Chinese Dramatists Association, described the performance as "humorous, meaningful and aesthetically enjoyable."

Before the show, Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian said to Czechoslovak Ambassador to China Zdenek Trhlik that he expects more exchanges among Chinese and Czechoslovak artists so as to develop the two countries' culture and promote the friendship between the two peoples. The pantomime group will also perform in Shanghai and Jinan.

IMPORT OF POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND VIEWED

OW241023 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, June 23 (XINHUA) -- Pope John Paul II boarded a plane for Rome today upon winding up his second home visit to Poland. The impact of his week-long visit on the country draws attention throughout the world.

In June 1979 the pope made his first home visit which produced certain influence on Poland's internal situation. To a certain degree, the visit played the role of "yeast" for the August 1980 trade union movement. The second visit took place when the tense situation in Poland has been gradually relaxing but the political, social and economic contradictions are not wholly eliminated and unstable factors continue to exist. The pope has visited the Polish capital, Czestochowa, Poznan, Katowice, Wroclaw and Krakow. He has met with Polish leaders and had talks with Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski on June 17 and 22 to exchange views on the internal and external situation. Polish officials disclosed that during the talks, the two sides reached some "important consensus" and real substantial approach on many problems of principle. But there were also differences on a series of other issues.

That there are both consensus and differences could be felt from the pope's statements in the past few days. While calling for "dialogue and negotiations" and for "achieving social harmony and stability through dialogue and mutual understanding," he touched upon the issue of trade unions. He called for "a fight for freedom" and "respect for human rights" and asked the authorities to "respect the labor and rights of the workers." Before he concluded his visit in Krakow today, he had "private meetings" with former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

Generally speaking, the pope's visit was made in a calm atmosphere. However, there were also disturbances. When he was preaching in Warsaw, Czestochowa and other places, minor demonstrations against the authorities broke out. A government spokesman told reporters that the government would "deal with them seriously." The church in Poland has great influence, as over 90 percent of the population are Catholics. The Polish authorities hoped that through the pope's second home visit the relations between the church and the state would be improved and a common language would be found to "promote national understanding and stability at home." The official Polish news agency PAP said that in the meeting between the pope and Jaruzelski, "the hope was expressed that the (pope's) visit would contribute to a peaceful and favorable development of social life in Poland and the strengthening of peace in Europe and the world." Whether the hope will come true depends on the development of the situation in Poland.

#### POLAND PROTESTS REAGAN'S REMARKS ON POPE'S VISIT

OW260250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, June 25 (XINHUA) -- The Polish Government issued a statement today protesting against U.S. President Ronald Reagan's June 23 speech as "another interference in Poland's internal affairs."

Speaking in Chicago at the end of the pope's visit to Poland, Reagan called for "genuine national reconciliation" in Poland and urged the Polish authorities to lift the martial law entirely, "free political prisoners" and restore the outlawed Solidarity union.

The Polish statement said, "In the opinion of the Polish Government, that speech fully confirms that the intention of the present U.S. administration is to strive to keep up at all costs tension in Poland." The speech was "unworthy of a leader of a country maintaining diplomatic relations with Poland," it said.

According to the Polish news agency PAP, the Polish Foreign Ministry summoned U.S. charge d'affaires Herbert Wilgis today and handed him the protest. Vice-Foreign Minister J. Wiejacz, in the name of the Polish Government, demanded that this policy of pressure and interference in Poland's internal affairs be ended. He stressed that the responsibility for the effects of this damaging policy, which is against international law, lies with the American Government.

JI PENGFEI MEETS VISITING TANZANIAN DELEGATION

OW221710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Tanzanian Parents' Organization led by its chairman Johnson Kihampa. The parents' organization is a mass organization mainly engaged in promoting education and the training of children and youth. Present at their meeting were Liu Gengyin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Job M. Lusinde, Tanzanian ambassador to China.

QIAO SHI MEETS TANZANIAN REVOLUTIONARY GROUP

OW241439 Beijing XINHUA in English 1415 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, this afternoon met and feted a delegation from the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party led by Moses Nnauye, member of the party Central Committee. The delegation arrived here from Pyongyang this afternoon and will shortly leave for home.

PRC YOUTH GROUP ENDS VISIT TO ZAMBIA

OW241806 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Lusaka, June 24 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese youth delegation left here for home today after touring six African countries.

During its week-long visit to Zambia, the delegation led by He Guangwei, secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, was received by R. C. Kamanga, chairman of the Political and Legal Sub-Committee of the Zambian United National Independence Party. At the meeting, Kamanga expressed congratulations on the successful convocation of the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. He said: "We highly appreciate the very warm and close friendship between the two countries, two parties and two peoples including the youth organizations.

In a meeting with the Chinese delegation on June 18, B.K. Kapulu, chairman of the party's Youth and Sports Committee, said: "We cherish Chinese people's assistance to the oppressed people in the world and assistance to Zambia when she was in difficulties". On the evening of June 23, the Chinese delegation was given a dinner by the Zambian Minister of Youth and Sports K.S. Musokotwane.

MALIAN GUESTS VISIT NANJING 12-15 JUNE

OW251113 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] At the invitation of our party, a 5-member delegation from the Malian People's Democratic Union, headed by M'bouille Siby, member and organizational secretary of the union's Executive Bureau, visited Nanjing from 12 to 15 June. On the evening of the delegation's arrival in Nanjing, Zhou Ze, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, held a banquet to welcome the distinguished Malian guests. When the Malians arrived in and left Nanjing they were met and seen off by Deputy Secretary Zhou Ze of the provincial CPC Committee and Shen Guanghua and Fan Xiyuan, responsible persons of the departments concerned.

REPORT ON PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATES AT SIXTH NPC

OW271205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0245 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA) -- Work Report of the Supreme People's Procuratorate Delivered at the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on 7 June 1983  
Huang Huoqing

Procurator General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate

Fellow deputies: I fully agree with the opening speech delivered by Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and the report on the work of the government delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang.

I now submit for your examination a simple report on the country's procuratorial work since the First Session of the Fifth NPC.

The past 5 years since the First Session of the Fifth NPC was a period for rebuilding China's procuratorates at all levels and gradually restoring their work. Our country entered a new historical period after the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique was toppled in October 1976. In February 1978, the First Session of the Fifth NPC decided to restore the people's procuratorates in order to fully expand socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, bring into play the socialist enthusiasm of the people of all nationalities throughout the country, and strive to fulfill the general task of the new historical period. China's procuratorates, shouldering a new historical mission, were restored in May 1978; they had been dissolved and their personnel transferred in the 10 years of domestic turmoil and their work was suspended for 11 years. With the concern of the party Central Committee and the other party committees at all levels and under their leadership and under the supervision of the people's congress standing committees at various levels, people's procuratorates at all levels in the past 5 years have consolidated themselves while carrying out their work, have continually admitted cadres to fill the posts at different organs, and thus have been able to expand their work. The masses of procuratorial cadres and judicial people's police have implemented the guidelines of the 7th national conference on procuratorial work and particularly the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; they have emancipated their minds, set things right and, after studying law and abiding by the law, have raised their work efficiency and strengthened their confidence in handling cases in accordance with the law. As a result, they have carried out their work fairly well. Administrative units at and above the county level throughout the country have set up people's procuratorates with a contingent of 116,000 procuratorial cadres and judicial people's police who are generally capable of fulfilling their duties prescribed by law. The country's procuratorates have embarked on a path of normal development.

In the past 5 years the people's procuratorates have carried out their work in accordance with the following principles:

1. They have conscientiously implemented the party's policies and principles, the state's Constitution and laws and the resolutions of the people's congresses by proceeding from the political and economic situation.



Regarding the upholding of China's socialist legal system and the safeguarding of its socialist modernization drive as their fundamental task, the people's procuratorates at all levels have actively carried out their work in the light of the political and economic situation and in line with the party's policies and principles, the Constitution, and laws of the state and the relevant resolutions of people's congresses and their standing committees. Since the adoption of the seven important laws, including the Criminal Law, the Law of Criminal Procedure and the Organic Law of the People's Procuratorates at the Second Session of Fifth NPC in July 1979, the people's procuratorates at all levels have actively made preparations for the enforcement of the Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedure, including propagating the legal system, assisting in the liquidation of unresolved cases, reinvestigating and rehabilitating those who were framed and wrongly sentenced, and enforcing the two laws at selected units. Since the two laws formally came into force, the people's procuratorates at all levels have exercised their powers according to these laws and dealt prompt blows at various criminal activities. Since the winter of 1979, the people's procuratorates at all levels, guided by the guidelines of the conference on urban social order and making the improvement of social order their central task, have worked in close coordination with the public security organs and the people's courts in dealing serious blows at counterrevolutionary and other criminal activities. In carrying out their work, the people's procuratorates have conscientiously carried out the principle of dealing blows at the minority and winning over, dividing, and reforming the majority. A small number of murderers, robbers, rapists, arsonists, explosives users, and other active criminals who have endangered social order has been promptly and severely punished according to law, whereas general offenders have been given proper sanctions according to law and the seriousness of their offense and the consequences caused.

From 1979 to 1982, the average number of criminals of various types arrested annually with the approval of the procuratorial organs throughout the country was more than 197,000 persons. Of this number, more than 197,000 [figure as received] offenders (including those who were prosecuted without arrest) were prosecuted; more than 14,000 were exempted from prosecution; and more than 3,000 were not prosecuted. This has deflated the arrogant attitude of the criminals and helped criminal offenders change their ways and transform themselves. At the same time, the people's procuratorates at all levels have actively implemented the party Central Committee's relevant instructions on the whole party going into action to participate in the comprehensive program for bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social order, and, through handling cases, have assisted units concerned in setting up and improving their security systems and in plugging loopholes. The people's procuratorates have also assisted units concerned in conducting education to help those offenders who arrests were waived, who were not prosecuted, or who were exempted from prosecution; in conducting investigations on a regular basis; in propagating knowledge of law; and in studying the causes of crimes and taking preventive measures against them. Thanks to the joint efforts of all quarters, China's public order has improved markedly in the past few years.

In September 1980, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, following the decision of the 16th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, set up a special procuratorial department to examine the crimes of the 10 major offenders of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. The special procuratorial department referred their crimes to the Special Court set up by the Supreme People's Court and even attended court hearings to support the public charges. The counterrevolutionary crimes of Jiang Qing and other criminals were totally exposed and they were given punishment according to the law of the state. This has promoted justice, calmed the indignation of the people, educated the masses, and maintained the dignity of the law.



People's procuratorates in various localities also examined the crimes of other followers of the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques in various areas and referred their crimes with the people's courts. These criminals were given due punishment. This has brought about and further promoted the political situation of unity and stability.

Following the issuance of the "Urgent Notice of the CPC Central Committee," the "Decision on Harshly Punishing Criminals Who Undermine the Economy" by the NPC Standing Committee and the "Decision on Striking at Serious Economic Crimes" by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on 11 January 1982, people's procuratorates at all levels have organized cadres and judicial police of all subordinate units to earnestly study and implement these decisions, plunge into this struggle and work in coordination with other departments concerned in investigating and handling large numbers of cases of economic crimes, thus rebuffing the arrogant economic archcriminals.

Facts of the past 5 years indicate that, by following the party's general and specific policies, the state Constitution and laws and the NPC's decision, the procuratorial organs have been able to match their operations with the development of the situation, and have thus more effectively safeguarded and enhanced the four modernizations and smoothly carried out their procuratorial work.

2. They have strictly carried out the duties the Constitution has stipulated for the procuratorial organs and striven to foster their role as the legal supervisory organs.

As the state's legal supervisory organs overseeing the law, the people's procuratorates exercise their procuratorial authority within a definite scope according to law, rather than overseeing all legal matters. Over the past 5 years, people's procuratorates at all levels have strictly followed this guideline and persisted in executing their procuratorial authority in cases of criminal offenses in which the criminal responsibilities must be investigated. Violations of party and government discipline and ordinary misdemeanors of a noncriminal nature are handled by the party's discipline inspection departments and government organs.

The constitutional article stipulating that "in handling criminal cases, the people's courts, the people's procuratorates, and the public security organs should perform their respective functions while coordinating and interacting with each other to guarantee that the law is accurately and effectively enforced" has been implemented earnestly in actual work. People's procuratorates at all levels have worked conscientiously in investigating and in deciding whether or not to sanction arrests, prosecute or prefer public charges, or to support public prosecution in court; and they have gradually strengthened their supervision over the investigations conducted by public security organs, the judicial process of the courts and the operation of prisons, detention centers and reform-through-labor and reform-through-education institutions to ensure that they are operated within the scope of law. This is principally done in the process of handling cases and deciding whether to sanction arrests or to prosecute. When public security organs are found to have violated the law during investigation, the procuratorates will take corrective measures. When a people's court is found to have passed a mistaken judgment or when the penalty it metes out is too harsh or too light, the procuratorates will lodge a protest in accordance with the trial supervision procedures and urge the court to revise the verdict. The procuratorates have also stepped up their inspection of prisons and assisted the responsible departments concerned to improve the management of prisons, detention centers, and reform-through-labor and reform-through-education institutions so as to increase the reform measures' effectiveness and keep former law-breakers from committing new crimes. In 1982, the procuratorates approved 89.4 percent of the applications to make arrests submitted by public security organs and rejected 10.6 percent of them.

Of the offenders transferred from public security organs to procuratorates for preferring of public charges, 91 percent were prosecuted in people's courts, 7.8 percent were exempted from prosecution, and 1.2 percent were found not prosecutable. It has become a common practice for people's procuratorates to be present at the courts to support public prosecutions. The people's procuratorates were present at 99.2 percent of the trials in 1982. Protests by procuratorate organs led to new judgments by the courts in 59 percent of the cases in question and retrials in 7.1 percent of them. This has completely changed the chaotic lawless situation prevalent during the "Cultural Revolution" — a situation under which China's legal system was unsound and was used by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques to intensify their fascist dictatorship and arrest and condemn whomever they wanted; and the right of persons and democratic rights of citizens have been protected by the law.

Owing to the constant strengthening of the legal system and the conscientious implementation of the Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedure, the political and judicial departments have greatly raised the quality of their work. During the past several years since the downfall of the "gang of four," miscarriages of justice have rarely occurred. This has played an active role in promoting stability and unity and bringing all positive factors into full play. The people can thus build the four modernizations with concerted efforts.

3. The people's procuratorates have firmly adhered to the stipulations of the law and actively handled criminal cases involving state functionaries.

The people's procuratorates have examined and made decisions on whether or not to prosecute and prefer public charges according to the stipulations of the Law of Criminal Procedure against such cases as embezzlement, infringement of the democratic rights of citizens, dereliction of duty, and other cases in which the people's procuratorates have taken direct cognizance. The people's procuratorates, since their rebuilding, have attached great importance to this work and have actively waged a struggle against offenses involving state functionaries.

During the past several years, people's procuratorates at various levels have worked hard in handling a number of economic cases. In particular, in 1982 the people's procuratorates at various levels conscientiously implemented the directives and decisions of the CPC Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, and the State Council and considered tackling serious economic crimes as a major task. They concentrated their efforts, strengthened their leadership, and paid particular attention to investigating and handling major or serious cases in coordination with other departments concerned. During that year, the people's procuratorates handled the largest number of economic cases since their rebuilding. In 1982, the people's procuratorates at various levels examined more than 33,000 economic cases including embezzlement, bribery, illegal or wanton logging, smuggling, speculation and fraud. The handling of more than 31,000 economic cases was completed during that year. They preferred public charges against those who were involved in more than 17,000 cases to people's courts. The people's courts concluded and passed sentences on those involved in more than 11,000 cases, accounting for 99 percent of those concluded cases. This has effectively dealt heavy blows at serious economic crimes and insured the smooth building of socialist modernization.

Since the enforcement of the Criminal Law and the Law of Criminal Procedure, the people's procuratorates at various levels examined and handled more than 14,000 cases involving infringement of the democratic rights of citizens, including illegal detention, extorting confessions by torture, illegal investigation, making false charges against others in order to make reprisals, sabotaging elections, and preventing citizens from using their rights of free communication through letters. Of the more than 14,000 cases, more than 12,000 cases were concluded.

Law offenders were arrested in accordance with law and citizens' personal and democratic rights were protected. In addition, people's procuratorates at various levels have examined and investigated a large number of cases brought to them by people through visits and letters and handled cases of accusations and appeals within their jurisdiction. All this has helped uphold law and justice and build closer relations between the party, the government, and the people.

4. The people's procuratorates have constantly promoted the ideological, organizational, and professional improvement of the cadres and judicial policemen.

The people's procuratorates at various levels have, since their rebuilding, adhered to the principle of working hard while rebuilding in order to promote their rebuilding and paid attention to the building of the ranks of the people's procuratorates. Procuratorial cadres and judicial people's police have been organized to conscientiously study and implement the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, integrate their study with practice, clearly distinguish between right and wrong, thoroughly eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," eliminate their lingering fear, foster the thinking of seeking truth from facts, adhere to principles, act strictly in accordance with law and struggle hard to strengthen the socialist legal system. In addition, the people's procuratorates at various levels have grasped the improvement of the leading group's ideology, style of work and organization, and have put an end to weak and lax leadership. They have achieved initial results in solving various problems including cleaning out those who obtained their positions by following Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their company through rebellion, those who were quite stubborn in their factional thinking and those who engaged in beating, smashing, and looting and in solving the remaining problems left over from the "Great Cultural Revolution." The people's procuratorates have cultivated and promoted a number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres with good morality and talents to leading posts and strengthened leading groups at various levels. Acts violating law and discipline by a very small number of cadres and judicial people's police have been handled in a strict manner and the ranks of people's procuratorates have thus been further purified.

At the same time, the people's procuratorates have also taken the initiative to make use of whatever facilities are available and adopt various ways to train cadres in groups, by stages and on a rotational basis. Through reorganizing and training, the cadres have raised their ideological level and gained a better understanding of the policies and their jobs. This has created conditions and organizationally guaranteed that they will do their various procuratorial jobs well and fulfill their tasks. Under poor conditions and in the face of many difficulties for the past several years, the broad masses of procuratorial cadres and judicial policemen have worked and studied hard, carried out their work enthusiastically and fulfilled their tasks quite well. In addition many advanced figures have emerged who are steadfast in their stand, upright, who never stoop to flattery, and who enforce the laws impartially. Some comrades have even died a heroic death in the line of duty in order to protect the interests of the state and the people.

5. In their work, the people's procuratorates adhere to the principle of democratic centralism.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the Organic Law of the People's Procuratorates, the people's procuratorates at all levels have resolutely adhered to the principle of democratic centralism in their work. Under the leadership of the chief procurator, the people's procuratorates at all levels all have set up procuratorial committees to discuss and make decisions on major cases and other important issues.



Our experience has indicated that, compared with the provision of the former organic law for people's procuratorates which said that "under the leadership of a chief procurator, a procuratorial committee handles major problems in procuratorial work," this new democracy, drawing on collective wisdom and absorbing all useful ideas and to preventing individuals from solving matters subjectively and one-sidedly. This practice is entirely necessary in order to handle cases better and prevent unjust, false, or erroneous cases.

In short, under the leadership of the central authorities and the party committees at all levels and the supervision of the standing committees of the people's congresses at all levels the people's procuratorates for the past 5 years have acted strictly in accordance with the party's principles and policies and the Constitution and laws of the state, and played well their role as legal supervisory organs in their struggle to strike at counterrevolutionaries and other criminals, safeguard the socialist legal system, protect the rights and interests of the state and the people, and ensure the triumphant development of the socialist modernization program. However, our work is still far from meeting the needs of the party and the people. In some localities, not all types of procuratorial work have been carried out well and in an all-round manner. Some problems in providing legal supervision should be further studied and improved. The organizational structure and the rules and regulations of the procuratorate organs are still imperfect. The political qualities and professional competency of the rank-and-file procuratorial cadres have remained low. Our work style and work methods still fail to keep pace with the new situation and tasks.

Following the elimination of the exploiting classes as such, class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction in Chinese society. However, within certain limits, class struggle will continue to exist for a long time and may even sharpen under certain conditions. We have now brought about and developed a political situation of stability and unity throughout the whole country. The whole society is becoming more stable with each passing year. However, our social order has not yet taken a fundamental turn for the better. Criminal offenses are fairly common. Among the criminal offenses, homicide, robbery, rape, theft and other crimes of a vicious nature have been uncovered from time to time, seriously threatening the lives, property, and safety of the people and impairing the prestige of the state. Under the new situation where our state is implementing the policy of opening to the outside and policies of invigorating the economy domestically, some new problems that merit our attention have cropped up with regard to our social order. The 12th CPC National Congress called for efforts to create, in an all-round manner, a new situation in developing the socialist modernization program. With the promulgation of the new Constitution which was adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, China's socialist democracy and socialist legality have entered a new stage. This has imposed a new and even higher demand on our political and judicial work. In the face of this new situation and task, we must continue to forge ahead to further strengthen and improve our procuratorial work so that it will keep pace with the new and changed situation.

People's procuratorates at various levels must firmly implement the Constitution, truly integrate the basic spirit and various important stipulations of the Constitution with their procuratorial work, protect the dignity of the Constitution and ensure the implementation of the Constitution. According to the stipulations of the Constitution, it is necessary to effectively protect the basic rights of citizens and exercise dictatorship over a handful of hostile elements. Their main tasks are to safeguard public order, suppress treasonable and other counterrevolutionary activities, penalize criminal offences that disrupt public order or undermine the socialist economy, and punish and reform criminals.



It is necessary to firmly adhere to the four basic principles, correctly understand the relationship between dictatorship and democracy, strictly distinguish between contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and contradictions among the people, correctly handle social contradictions in the new situation, correctly and effectively implement all laws and base all the work of people's procuratorates on the legal system. The procuratorial workers must clearly foster a legal viewpoint, respect the opinions of the masses, uphold democracy and serve the people wholeheartedly. In their work the procuratorial workers should firmly implement the principles of "acting in accordance with law, enforcing the law in a strict manner and punishing those who violate the law" and "the law is applied equally to all citizens" They should enforce the law in a just manner, refrain from pursuing self-interest and special privileges and be models in implementing the Constitution and the law.

The people's procuratorates at various levels should thoroughly implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and the First Session of the Sixth NPC; continue to take part in improving social security in urban and rural areas; resolutely deal blows to those who commit serious crimes in the economic, political and cultural fields, endangering socialism; actively perform well all procuratorial work; and do their duties as judicial supervisory organizations. In improving public security it is necessary to act correctly in accordance with the party's principles and policies in the new historical period and with state laws, conscientiously implement the policy of comprehensive management by integrating the punishment and reform of criminals with efforts to prevent crimes, and correct the attitude and method of handling criminal cases in an isolated manner. It is necessary to continue to strike seriously at active criminal offenders and do a good job in publicizing the legal system and conducting ideological education for offenders in order to help them save themselves, while carrying out regular procuratorial work. It is also necessary to strengthen investigation and study, constantly analyze the trends in public security and the causes of crimes, and take measures and make suggestions to prevent crime.

The people procuratorates at various levels must wage struggles against law-breaking by state functionaries and actively investigate cases of their criminal offences and ascertain their criminal involvement. Those who cause heavy financial and material losses to the state or serious damage to work through neglect of duty, those who defy state laws and discipline and recklessly encroach upon the democratic rights of citizens or participate in economic offences or other crimes, and those who connive at or shield criminal activities of their children, relatives or subordinates must all be dealt with according to law.

The people's procuratorates at various levels must further strengthen and reform procuratorial work. They must carry out reforms concerning the guiding ideology, operational work, the establishment of organization; rules and regulations; ideological style and work methods by destroying the old and establishing the new. In carrying out reforms they must proceed from the actual conditions. Good traditions and effective experiences which are compatible with today's situation must be upheld and further developed. Efforts must be made to improve the weak links in work. Old measures which are incompatible with the new situation must be reformed. To adapt procuratorial work to the new situation, it is necessary to eliminate the "leftist" and the rightist ideological influences, do away with old conventions and improve ideological and working methods through reform. In the course of reform, it is essential to further strengthen the building of the ranks of procuratorates, properly readjust the leading bodies at various levels, consolidate and purify ranks, seriously conduct rotational training and on-the-job study for cadres and enhance the cadres' political and work quality in order to quickly build a revolutionary procuratorial contingent which is younger in average age and possesses a higher education level and is professionally more competent. It is also essential to further expand procuratorial work, bring into full play its functions of exercising dictatorship over enemies and protecting the people, and create a new situation in procuratorial work so as to better serve the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO ON MOTIVE FORCE OF ECONOMIC REFORM

HK271426 Bijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Is the Motive Force of Economic Reform To Regard 'Money as Everything?'" ]

[Text] In the course of economic reform there is an argument: "Reform may vary in a thousand and one ways, but it centers on money." It attributes the support, backing, and participation of the broad sections of workers and peasants in the reform to the promptings of money. This argument runs counter to the facts in our economic reform and is very harmful.

Economic reform is not the outcome of subjective thinking. It is the objective need for advancing toward the grand objective set forth by the 12th CPC National Congress and for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, and is the inevitable requirement of the course of development of the socialist cause of our country. Marxism holds that basic social contradictions are the motive force of social progress. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: In a socialist society, the basic contradictions are still those between the relations of production and the productive forces and those between the superstructure and the economic base, and what is different is that these contradictions can be solved by the socialist system itself. The development of the productive forces needs the reform of the relations of production and the superstructure to open the way. The transformation of the relations of production and the superstructure in conformity with the law will inevitably promote the development of the productive forces, and thus propel society forward. Conscientiously reforming certain aspects or links in the relations of production and the superstructure which do not suit the development of the productive forces is precisely a manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system. In order to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, there are still quite a few specific systems and erroneous ideas in various spheres of economy and social life which do not suit our national conditions, which have fettered people's minds for a long time, and which have seriously hampered the development of the productive forces. If we do not carry out reform in light of the actual conditions resolutely, with leadership, and in an orderly way, and remove the obstacles on the path of our progress, it will be impossible to realize the grand objective of the 12th CPC National Congress as scheduled. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: Restructuring the economic system is the most important guarantee for upholding the socialist road and concentrating our forces on modernization. We have started our reform since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee so that a new atmosphere has emerged in economic construction. Take the rural areas for example. For a long time in the past, due to the adverse influence of "leftist" guiding ideology, the management of production was overconcentrated, frenzied activities were carried out without a proper long-term plan, and egalitarianism in distribution was practiced. All these malpractices have seriously damaged the initiative of the broad section of peasants in production. Without discarding these erroneous practices, it will be impossible to change the situation characterized by stagnation in agricultural production. This objective need has been reflected through the urgent demand of the peasants for reform. Under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the broad section of peasants have given scope to their initiative and gradually discovered and created through practice the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, which suits the rural economic development of our country, so that great progress has been made in various rural work. Facts prove that, in the final analysis, the strong aspirations of the broad sections of cadres and masses for reform are determined by the objective needs of the development of China's productive forces.

Starting from the rural areas, the economic reform gradually has spread to the industrial, communications, commercial, and other fronts. It has received the warm support and backing of the broad masses of workers, peasants, and intellectuals. The fundamental reason for this lies in the fact that reform enables us to achieve the general objective of three "beneficials," that is, it is beneficial to building socialism with Chinese characteristics, to the prosperity and development of the state, and to prosperity and happiness of the people. The reason why people so highly evaluate various forms of the responsibility system, which were first instituted in the rural areas and later on other fronts, is that it has reflected the principle of integrating responsibility and power with interests, greatly raised the enthusiasm of the working people, and promoted the development of production. It is beneficial to the state, the collectives, and the individuals, reflecting the peculiarities of Chinese socialist construction. The responsibility system suits not only the present rural production centering on manual labor, but also the needs of the development of the productive forces in the course of modernization. It improves production, operation, and management. It combines the power and interests of the collectives and the working people with their due responsibility to the state by placing the interests of the state in the first place, such as ensuring the fulfillment of the state plan and guaranteeing a major portion for the state. At the same time, by making contributions to the development of production and to increasing state wealth, it has increased collective accumulation and raised individual income. It has rectified the erroneous tendency of misrepresenting the principle of distribution according to work as egalitarianism under the influence of "leftist" ideas. It helps to overcome the tendency of paying attention to personal and partial interests without considering the overall and state interests, and thus upholds the socialist principle of distribution according to work. The notable results attained in reform in a short time have filled people with more confidence in achieving the grand objective set forward by the 12th CPC National Congress. The three "beneficials" of the reform are both its general objective and the motive force for mobilizing people to take an active part in it.

Some people may ask the following question: Now that people support and participate in the reform just because it can bring about more material interests, does this not show that the idea of "regarding money as everything" is the motive force of the reform?

Without a doubt, it is true that "everything which people strive for has a bearing on their interests." Material interests are the material motive of all social activities in which people are engaged, and the economic reform is by no means an exception. The improvement of economic results is the key link to the economic reform, and the idea of integration of responsibility, authority, and benefit is its principle. This means that we should impose "pressure" on enterprises while vesting them with "flexibility in handling things." The purpose of these two aspects is to push the enterprises to make every effort to promote production and to increase profits, so as to provide to the state more accumulation funds and a sounder material basis for promoting other socialist undertakings. On the other hand, while making greater contributions, our laborers will also obtain more material benefits. Our purpose in promoting production is to constantly meet the evergrowing material and cultural demand of the people. In the final analysis, therefore, the purpose of all our efforts is to "enable all laborers to lead the best and the happiest life." This is the fundamental goal of the economic reform as well as all other socialist economic activities, and this is also the natural requirement for and the concrete practice of bringing the superiority of the socialist system into full play. The current reform has played an essential role in rectifying the erroneous tendency of overlooking material interests, in particular the material interests of productive units and individual laborers, which prevailed under the "leftist" guidance, and in upholding the socialist principle concerning material interests.



By resolutely adhering to the principle of "being beneficial to building socialism with Chinese characteristics, to the prosperity and development of the state, and to the prosperity and happiness of the people," the reform may play an even more constructive role in this aspect. The reform, fully representing the material interests of the broad masses of people, has provoked the people's enthusiasm in engaging in it and has thus won for itself a strong motive force.

At the present stage, the material interests, as an aspect of the socialist relations of production, must not only include the personal interests of individual laborers and the interests of productive units, but also the collective interests, which are the most important and fundamental, of all laborers and the people of all nationalities throughout the country, with the state as their agent. For this reason, the idea of "regarding money as everything" can never be regarded as equivalent to the socialist principle of material interests, and thus as the motive force of the economic reform. According to our general definition, the practice of "regarding money as everything" means all activities which are aimed at the material benefits of an individual or a small group, with all other things ignored. The substantial difference between the socialist principle of material interests and the idea of "regarding money as everything" is: First, the socialist relations of material interests, which are based on the socialist public ownership, require laborers to promote production through joint labor, to consolidate and develop the socialist public ownership, and to achieve a higher living standard step by step. Therefore, the socialist relations of material interests emphasize that the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual, as well as the short-term and the long-term interests, must be taken into account. However, the idea of "regarding money as everything" places undue emphasis on the interests of the individual and the small group, as well as on short-term interests. Second, the socialist principle of material interests makes the principle of "distribution according to work" one of its important component parts. It requires that material interests must be promoted on the premise of hard work and an increase in social wealth. Thus, it encourages people to relate their personal material interests to fulfilling the state plan and to improving their enterprises' production efficiency. On the contrary, the idea of "regarding money as everything" encourages people to ignore the completion of the state plan and the needs of the people, to devote great effort to those businesses which are more profitable to themselves while giving up those which are less profitable, to refuse to make temporary sacrifices for those undertakings which are beneficial to the state and the people while boldly engaging in those undertakings which may bring them considerable benefits but jeopardize the interests of the state and the people, and to go as far as to engage in evil practices and to seek personal interests by damaging the interests of others and collective interests. Third, the material interests of the individual defined by the socialist principle of material interests not only include direct remuneration for labor but also those extremely important material benefits which are tendered as collective welfare, public utilities of the society, and so on. However, the idea of "regarding money as everything" the individual purely seeks direct which are while opposing the promotion of collective welfare and public utilities of the society to personal material interests. Obviously, the socialist principle of material interests is one of the component parts of the communist ideological system, while the idea of "regarding money as everything" belongs to the bourgeois ideological system.

While carrying out economic reform, if we rely on the idea of "regarding money as everything" to stimulate the so-called "enthusiasm," this kind of motive force will not last long and can never become a motive force to truly promote reform. It will even obstruct and sabotage the reform.



In a certain sense, the purpose for economic reform is to change the situation whereby the interests of the state, the collective, and individuals were not well coordinated under the influence of the "leftist" guiding thought, and to promote proportionate development of the socialist economy. Therefore, while carrying out reform, we should curb the previous trends of excessive accumulations by the state and slow growth of consumption in the people's daily life and follow the principle that we should "feed the people and carry out construction." Such a practice will guarantee that the state will be able to increase and concentrate funds to fulfill the strategic objective worked out by the 12th CPC National Congress. The idea of "regarding money as everything" puts undue emphasis on the increase of the incomes of individuals. This will inevitably disturb the balance of interests between the state, collective, and individuals and is harmful to the smooth progress of the socialist modernization. At present, some people try to take advantage under the pretext of reform. By hook or crook, they try to profit at the expense of the state and harm the interests of the consumers. Some of them have even gone so far as to violate the Constitution and law and commit offences. If we fail to guard against such a situation and take necessary measures to deal with it when there is proven evidence, the consequences will be too ghastly to contemplate.

To arouse socialist enthusiasm of laborers, we should not only pay attention to their material interests, but also enhance their ideological consciousness so that they will establish a sense of responsibility to strive for communism and carry forward the spirit of self-sacrifice. Only thus can we ensure the smooth development of our modernization along the socialist orientation. There is no doubt that reform will bring benefits to the people. However, in the process of reform, some temporary interests and interests of the individuals might be ignored due to various complicated reasons. Under such circumstances, we should put the general interests first and value the interests of the party and people above everything else. We should consciously overcome difficulties and make the necessary sacrifice. To do so, we should strengthen communist ideological education in the process of reform. But the idea of "regarding money as everything" can only encourage people to indulge in selfishness and lead them astray. Reform is a kind of common and creative activity of millions upon millions of people. It demands that we establish contingents which share common understanding and act in unison along a correct orientation with a correct objective. The idea of "regarding money as everything" adversely affects the people so that they lose their correct orientation and objective. It encourages people to proceed in all cases from individual interests and indulge in the practice of benefiting oneself at the expense of others and seeking private gains at public expense just like petty proprietors do. If we let it go unchecked, it will be probable that the new relationships between people which we have strived to form for a long time will be turned into relationships based entirely on money transactions. Large contingents of socialist modernization which we have strived to establish over many years will be turned into individualist organizations which are antagonistic to one another.

In a word, the idea of "regarding money as everything" is not a motive force for reform. On the contrary, it is a corrosive and destructive factor of reform or even of the entire socialist cause. In reform, we should not encourage such a thing. Just like discarding outmoded things, we should throw away stuff such as "regarding money as everything" and others which stimulate individualism and the small group mentality. Only thus can we achieve still greater success in our socialist modernization.

DENG 1977 'TWO WHATEVERS' SPEECH PUBLISHED

HK270418 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0847 GMT 26 Jun 83

["BAN YUE TAN Carries Deng Xiaoping Speech Criticizing the 'Two Whatevers'" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The magazine BAN YUE TAN No 12 issue published on 25 June carries Deng Xiaoping's speech made on 24 May 1977 criticizing the "two whatevers." The speech was originally carried in the "Selections From Deng Xiaoping" which will be published on 1 July. The headline of the speech is "'Two Whatevers' Do Not Comply With Marxism." The following is the full text of the speech and explanatory notes:

A few days ago, two responsible comrades of the central General Office came to see me, and I told them that the "two whatevers" (1) are not right. According to the "two whatevers," my rehabilitation is inexplicable; (2) nor can the "two whatevers" explain why the 1976 mass movement on Tiananmen Square was just and reasonable. It is not proper to apply Comrade Mao Zedong's remarks on one issue to the treatment of another issue and to apply his statement at a specific time, in a specific place, and under a specific condition, to dealing with things at a different time, in a different place, and under different conditions. Comrade Mao Zedong himself said on many occasions that some of his remarks may be wrong. He said: If only a person is engaged in some work, it is impossible that he can prevent himself from committing any mistake. He added: Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin all did something wrong. If not, why did they correct their manuscripts again and again? That was because some of their viewpoints were not completely correct, not so perfect, and not so accurate. Comrade Mao Zedong said that he himself had also made some mistakes. It is impossible for a person to ensure that all his remarks are right and absolutely correct. He said: If a person can be assessed as "70 percent against 30 percent" (3), that is quite good enough. After I die, if people make such an assessment of me, I shall be very glad and very satisfied. This is an important theoretical issue, an issue concerning whether we are steadfast to historical materialism. Thoroughgoing materialists should treat this issue as Comrade Mao Zedong did. Marx and Engels did not mention "whatevers;" Lenin and Stalin did not either; nor did Comrade Mao Zedong himself say this (4). I told the two comrades: In a letter I wrote to the Central Committee on 10 April this year, I put forward that "we must, from generation to generation, use accurate and integral Mao Zedong Thought to guide our whole party, whole Army, and the people throughout the nation so as to successfully push forward the party's socialist cause and the cause of the international communist movement." This is based on thorough reflection. Mao Zedong Thought is an ideological system. Comrade Luo Ronghuan(5) and I have struggled against Lin Biao and criticized him for vulgarizing Mao Zedong Thought instead of treating it as a system. By holding high the banner, we mean that we should study and apply this ideological system.

**Explanatory notes:**

(1) The "two whatevers" refer to the statement -- "We must resolutely uphold whatever is decided on by Chairman Mao and unswervingly carry out whatever Chairman Mao instructed us to do" -- which was put forward by a joint editorial of RENMIN RIBAO, HONGGKI, and JIEFANGJUN BAO on 7 February 1977 under the title of "Studying Well the Documents and Grasping the Key Link."

(2) This is a criticism directed at Hua Guofeng, then chairman of the CPC Central Committee, who insisted on the mistake of the "two whatevers" at the central work conference in March 1977. In 1975, with Mao Zedong's support, Deng Xiaoping took charge of the routine work of the central authorities and started a series of measures to set things to rights in all fields. This markedly improved the domestic situation.

However, Mao Zedong did not tolerate Deng Xiaoping's attempt to correct the mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution" in a systematic way, and launched a so-called "movement of criticizing Deng and counterattacking the rightist trend to reverse the verdicts" at the end of 1975. During the 1976 Qingming festival (on 4 April), mass revolutionary movements to commemorate Zhou Enlai, who died in January 1976, to oppose the "gang of four," and to express disagreement with the criticism against Deng Xiaoping broke out in Beijing and other cities. On 5 April, a vast number of people protested at Tiananmen Square. At that time, the CPC Central Political Bureau and Mao Zedong made an error of judgment of the event occurring in Tiananmen Square, regarding it as a counterrevolutionary incident; and at the same time, Deng Xiaoping was removed from all his posts inside and outside the party. After the downfall of the "gang of four," the masses inside and outside the party strongly demanded that Deng Xiaoping be rehabilitated and that the Tiananmen Square incident be rehabilitated. In March 1977, Hua Guofeng insisted on the principle of the "two whatevers" in his speech at the central work conference. He said: "Criticizing Deng and counterattacking the rightist trend to reverse the verdicts is a decision made by great leader Chairman Mao, so it is necessary to carry out the criticism." He also said: "There were indeed a very small number of counterrevolutionaries," "who created the Tiananmen Square counterrevolutionary incident." However, he could not but concede that "Comrade Deng Xiaoping should be allowed to work in due course," and that "the feelings of the masses to express their sad memories of Premier Zhou are just and reasonable." Here, Deng Xiaoping points out the contradiction existing in Hua Guofeng's speech and criticizes the error of the "two whatevers." In July 1977, the 3d Plenary Session of the 10th CPC Central Committee adopted a resolution to restore all of Deng Xiaoping's positions inside and outside the party. In December 1978, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee criticized the error of the "two whatevers" and decided to annul the erroneous documents of the CPC central leadership on the "movement of counterattacking the rightist trend to reverse the verdicts" and on the Tiananmen Square incident. The session also solemnly announced the rehabilitation of Deng Xiaoping and the Tiananmen Square incident.

(3) The term "70 percent against 30 percent" here means that the general assessment of a person's work in his lifetime is that achievements account for 70 percent and shortcomings and mistakes account for 30 percent.

(4) This sentence means that Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and Mao Zedong did not say that all their words and deeds were absolutely correct and cannot be changed, or anything like that.

(5) Luo Ronghuan (1902-1963), from Hengshan County, Hunan Province, was then a member of the CPC Central Political Bureau and the director of the General Political Department of the PLA.

#### CPC MEMBERSHIP PASSES 40 MILLION MARK

OW270342 Beijing XINHUA in English 0219 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Party now has over 40 million members as against more than four million in the early post-liberation years, according to the Organization of Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee. Intellectuals account for a growing number, and over 70 percent of them are middle-aged. Among those, professionals in all walks of life accounted for 23.6 percent of those who joined the party in 1982, 2.7 times the figure for 1978. Better-educated young people under the age of 25 were a focus of party recruitment. About 50 percent of the model workers all over the country are party members who were recruited last year.



CPC, STATE COUNCIL DECISION ON PUBLICATION WORK

OW280645 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0828 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee and the State Council recently issued a "Decision on Strengthening Publication Work," pointing out that the new situation brought about by socialist modernization has placed publication work in an important position unprecedented in the history of our party and country. To cope with the needs of developing spiritual and material civilization, the party Central Committee and the State Council held that it is necessary to strengthen and improve publication work and further advance publication undertakings.

The "Decision" pointed out: The publication front shoulders a glorious and arduous task in realizing the general commitment and the various targets of struggle put forward by the 12th CPC National Congress. The quality and quantity of publication material directly reflect and affect our country's level of economic, political, cultural, and educational development. Books and periodicals disseminating communist ideology and scientific and general knowledge are playing an increasingly important role in continually perfecting and developing our socialist system, as well as in bringing up new socialist people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, culture, and a sense of discipline.

The "Decision" pointed out: The party and the state have attached importance to publication work and are realistically solving its difficulties and problems.

Elaborating on the nature and guiding principles for publication work, the "Decision" pointed out: Publication in our country must uphold the fundamental principle of serving the people and socialism, publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, disseminate all scientific, technological, and cultural knowledge conducive to economic development and enrich the people's spiritual and cultural life. Publication departments must conscientiously apply the four fundamental principles to guide their work, and make contributions to developing socialist ideology. The publication of books and periodicals should give powerful impetus to the study, development and popularization of Marxist theory. We must publicize patriotism and communist ideology in a sustained, widespread, and deepgoing manner, and oppose decadent feudal and capitalist ideas and make this task an important part of publishing books and periodicals. Publication work must be involved in accumulating and disseminating scientific and cultural knowledge and in compiling selectively for publication Chinese and foreign cultural legacies and materials of all other schools of thought to serve socialist cultural building. We must conscientiously implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, of making the past serve the present and foreign things serve China, and of weeding through the old to bring forth the new; we must make scientific and cultural undertakings flourish, train and cultivate various types of talented people needed in modernization, and elevate the scientific and cultural level of the whole nation.

The "Decision" called on publication departments to provide the broad masses of readers in the urban and rural areas with richer and more colorful books, covering different subjects and coping with different educational levels. We must conduct extensive investigations and listen attentively to the opinion and demands of readers and, based on social needs, make overall arrangements and strengthen planning, overcome blindness in action, and guard against letting things drift along. Publication departments should broadly unite and organize experts and scholars in all fields, including different schools and branches of thought, specialized and amateur writers, and pay attention to discovering and cultivating new rising forces. We should enthusiastically support and encourage them to create, edit, write, and translate well, provide them with the necessary conditions and protect their rights and interests.



Publication departments should insist on quality first, and do their best to provide the people with the best cultural nourishment for the mind. In publishing books of all categories, efforts should be made to see that the titles are properly selected and the contents substantial; efforts should also be made to maintain higher ideological, scientific, and artistic standards where possible, and oppose any work done in a rough and slipshod way. We should also overcome and guard against commercializing the products of mental work.

The "Decision" also touched on the building of the contingents of publication and other questions about changing the backward state in printing and distribution and put forth specific demands and measures for improvement.

The "Decision" noted emphatically that to further develop the role of publication work in socialist modernization, it is urgently necessary to strengthen and improve the party and government leadership over publication work. The party committees and people's governments of various provinces, cities, autonomous regions, and departments concerned under the CPC Central Committee and state organs should include publication work in their daily agenda, and discuss it at least once a year. Propaganda departments under the central and local party committees must forcefully grasp the orientation and policies of publication work. The cultural publication departments of the government must play their responsible role a step further.

#### WOMEN'S FEDERATION FORUM ON NPC, CPPCC SESSIONS

OW250617 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1624 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- Some female deputies and members to the First Session of the Sixth NPC and the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC spoke freely today at a forum of the All-China Women's Federation on their impressions of these meetings. They pledged to warmly support the newly elected state leaders and the "Government Work Report" and, upon returning to their respective posts, to conscientiously publicize and implement the guidelines of these meetings, unite with the broad masses of women and people in study and work, and make still greater contributions to the four modernizations.

Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, spoke at the forum. She said: These meetings were an inspiration to the people and were of great importance to ensuring stability and peace in the country and realizing the four modernizations. These meetings also showed how much attention the party and the state paid to women. It is heartening that women in all professions and trades participated in discussing the affairs of the state in the capacity of NPC deputies and CPPCC members. She said: These meetings have put forth demands on work toward construction and the future reunification of the motherland; I hope that fellow deputies and CPPCC members will publicize and implement the guidelines of these meetings upon their return. They must lead the broad masses of women in diligently studying scientific and general knowledge and doing well in developing the intellectual resources among women and children in order to cope with the needs of the four modernizations. It is also necessary to unite women in various circles and democratic parties to work together, do a good job in protecting the rights and interests of women and children, more effectively mobilize and develop women's enthusiasm for the four modernizations, and strive to achieve unity, the reunification of Chinese nationalities, and the revitalization of China.

NPC deputy Zhao Mingjian, chairman of the Guangxi Autonomous Regional Women's Federation, said that upon her return she would earnestly publicize the guidelines of the two meetings among the broad masses of women and, together with women at the grassroots levels, organize women of all nationalities in studying scientific and general knowledge well, implementing the Constitution, working with one heart and one mind and doing her share in building a prosperous southern frontier for the motherland.

ZHI GONG DANG LEADER REVIEWS PARTY WORK, TASKS

OW280435 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] The Seventh China Zhi Gong Dang Central Committee held an enlarged meeting of its fourth plenary session in Beijing today.

Huang Dingchen, chairman of the Central Committee, delivered a report on the work of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee. He reviewed the work done in the past year by the Zhi Gong Dang in assisting the CPC and the People's Government in implementing the policy on intellectuals, propagating the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs, and importing foreign capital and advanced foreign technology.

He expressed the hope that Zhi Gong Dang members, while implementing the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, strive to create a new situation in their work and make new contributions to revitalizing the Chinese nation and realizing the great cause of the reunification of the motherland in line with the characteristics of the Zhi Gong Dang.

WAN LI, OTHERS ATTEND HONGQI ANNIVERSARY PARTY

OW280325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese GMT 27 Jun 83

[By reporters Zhuo Peirong and Zhou Changnian]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA) — The office of the journal HONGQI gave a tea party at the Great Hall of the People today to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the publication of the journal.

Wan Li, Yu Qiuli, Deng Liqun, Gu Mu, Bo Yibo, Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Cheng Zihua, Zhou Peiyuan, Wang Shoudao, He Changgong, Wu Xiuquan, Rong Gaotang and Hua Luogeng attended the tea party.

HONGQI started publication on 1 June 1958 as a theoretical organ of the CPC Central Committee. The Fifth Plenary Session of the Eighth CPC Central Committee decided to publish this journal at Comrade Mao Zedong's proposal. The journal has followed a tortuous course over the past 25 years. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the journal, guided by the party Central Committee's correct principles, began to take on a new look for its readers. In addition to conducting theoretical propaganda, the journal is now also tasked with giving guidance to cadres in theoretical study. HONGQI is now published semimonthly, with a circulation of over 3.5 million copies per issue. Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Wang Zhen and other comrades recently wrote inscriptions or articles for the journal on the occasion of its 25th anniversary, providing guidelines for running the journal better.

In his speech at the tea party, Comrade Bo Yibo expressed the hope that HONGQI would strengthen its theoretical propaganda in the economic field from now on. He said: The four modernizations must be undertaken under correct theoretical and ideological guidance. In reforming economic management and raising economic results, there are quite a few theoretical questions to be examined. HONGQI should carry some more articles integrating theory with practice to guide the vast numbers of cadres to study theory and apply it in directing economic construction.

Comrades Wan Li, Yu Qiuli and Deng Liqun also spoke at the tea party, calling for HONGQI to continuously study new situations and sum up fresh experience in order to contribute more to solving new theoretical questions.

On behalf of the HONGQI staff, Xiong Fu, editor in chief of the journal, said at the tea party: We must continually raise our consciousness in maintaining political and theoretical unity with the party Central Committee, unite as one and work hard with one heart and one mind to run the journal well.

#### YANG SHANGKUN ADDRESSES PLA UNITS IN TIANJIN

OW280215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1526 GMT 27 Jun 83

[By reporters Jiang Qingzhao and Zhang Jingfa]

[Text] Tianjin, 27 Jun (XINHUA) — Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, called on PLA commanders and fighters to conscientiously study the documents of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, implement the guidelines of the two meetings, build a modern and regular revolutionary Army and do a still better job in carrying out the glorious tasks entrusted to the Army by the party and the state in safeguarding and taking part in socialist construction.

In a speech he made today to cadres at and above the regimental level of PLA units stationed in Tianjin, Yang Shangkun pointed out that the First Session of the Sixth NPC and the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee were sessions of democracy and unity aimed to carry forward the revolutionary cause and forge into the future. He said that the new state leaders elected and decided on by these two meetings enjoy high prestige, have ability, and are entirely capable of leading us in accomplishing the great cause of the four modernizations, that the people throughout the country are pleased, and that the Army gives them full support. He called on PLA commanders and fighters to conscientiously study the important speeches of President Li Xiannian and Chairman Peng Zhen and Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report.

Yang Shangkun praised a PLA unit stationed in Tianjin that has done a remarkable job in fulfilling construction tasks of the Luanhe River diversion project. He wrote two inscriptions for this unit. "Command an Army to divert the Luanhe River" and "Carry forward the fine traditions of the People's Army and strive to create a new situation in Army building." He called on commanders and fighters of the unit to implement the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC with concrete actions by taking part in the country's key construction projects in the same way they supported the project to divert water from the Luanhe River to Tianjin.

On 26 June Yang Shangkun inspected a certain PLA unit stationed in Tianjin and reviewed the unit's achievements in education and training. He was accompanied by Qin Jiwei, commander, and Fu Chongbi, political commissar, of the Beijing PLA units.

#### TWO TAIWAN SPIES ARRESTED IN LIAONING

SK270927 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] After rigorous investigations, the public security departments of our province on 5 and 14 June cracked two cases of spies dispatched by the Taiwan intelligence bureau. Spy Lu Defeng, who slipped into Dandong, and spy Li Yi, who slipped into Anshan, were arrested according to the law. With a thorough search, the public security departments obtained a great amount of evidence of their espionage activities.

Spy Lu Defeng, who was arrested by the Dandong City Public Security Bureau, is also called Lu Yongde. His assumed name is Fan Zheng and his code is 8977. He is a male, 50 years old and a native of Kuandian County. Before being arrested, he was a teacher of the workers' education section of the Dandong City paper pulp plant.



Criminal Lu has very reactionary thinking. As early as in March 1981, he got in touch with a spy sent to Japan by the Taiwan intelligence bureau and offered intelligence through letters. In January 1982, Lu Defeng went to Japan to visit his relatives. During his stay in Japan, he met several times with the spy of the Taiwan intelligence bureau, was recruited as a spy of the Taiwan intelligence bureau, and went through the procedure of filling in forms and signing names. After that, he received espionage training and was given an assumed name, a code and ways to make contact. He was also appointed as captain directly under Dandong City [dan dong shi shang wei zhi shu yuan] and was sent back to Dandong in April 1982. After Lu Defeng returned to the country, the intelligence department, on several occasions gave him instructions written in invisible ink ordering him to collect political, economic, military, and scientific and technological intelligence on our country. Acting in accordance with the instructions of the intelligence department, Lu Defeng offered political, economic and other intelligence on several occasions. The intelligence department sent him 1,200 yuan of espionage funds on two occasions.

Spy Li Yi, who was arrested by Anshan City, is also called Li Chongsheng. His assumed name for espionage activities is Wang Hongshan and his code is 8557. He is male, 38 years old and a native of Donggou County. Before being arrested, he was a temporary worker at the Anshan City welding pipe plant. Li Yi went to Yokohama, Japan to visit relatives in December 1980 and returned home in June 1982. During his stay in Japan, he was recruited by a spy sent to Japan by the Taiwan intelligence bureau and joined the intelligence organization. He also went through the procedures. After that, he received such espionage training as writing in invisible ink and collecting intelligence. He was given an assumed name, an address to which to send letters and ways of making secret contact. He was also appointed as first lieutenant [zhong wei]. His tasks were to collect intelligence and to expand the intelligence organization. After returning to Anshan, Li Yi vigorously collected political, economic, and scientific and technological intelligence, sent it to the intelligence department on five occasions and received some 1,100 yuan of funds from the department.

The criminal activities of spies Lu Defeng and Li Yi were very soon discovered by our public security departments. With the vigorous support of the masses, their cases were cracked in one swoop.

#### 26 June Commentary

SK270935 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "Strengthen Guard Against Spies To Protect the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] In the days when the First Session of the Sixth NPC was being successfully held, public security departments of our province cracked two cases of spies dispatched by the Taiwan Kuomintang. The cracking of the two cases once again shows that when we strive to develop the country and accomplish socialist modernization, a very small number of hidden hostile elements are plotting to overturn the socialist system and engaging in the criminal activities of undermining stability and unity and sabotaging normal production, work and social order. For this reason, we must never slacken our guard. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report at the 12th national party congress that following the elimination of the exploiting classes as such, class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction in our society but that within certain limits, however, class struggle will continue to exist for a long time and may even sharpen under certain conditions. The savage espionage activities of the spies Lu Defeng and Li Yi sent by the Taiwan Kuomintang tells us that a small number of hostile elements harbor inveterate hatred toward our party, socialist system, and people, are not reconciled to our four modernizations, and will try all possible means to counter them.



In Taiwan, there are some die-hard elements who insist in opposing the people of the motherland and are going against the historical trend. Taking the opportunity of our implementing the economic policy of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic market, they resort to all means to make trouble and conduct sabotage. Therefore, we must continue to strengthen the socialist democracy and legal system and the people's democratic dictatorship. Governments, public security, procuratorial, judicial departments at all levels, and the people should act in close coordination to comprehensively tackle public security problems and to struggle for safeguarding the four modernizations. The political power of our people's democratic dictatorship is formidable, our public security departments are forceful, and our people have political awareness. The vain attempt of a small number of hostile elements to subvert and sabotage our political power is just like a mantis trying to stop a chariot or an ant trying to topple a giant tree. Whatever tricks they practice to conduct secret sabotage activities, and however craftily they hide themselves, they will have difficulty escaping from the dragnet spread by our organs of dictatorship and from punishment by the people, as long as the people sharpen their vigilance. In front of the political power of the powerful people's democratic dictatorship, their fate will be none but bumps and bruises.

#### CITIC MEETING VIEWS USE OF FOREIGN FUNDS IN 1983

OW271844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (CINHUA) -- Technical transformation of existing enterprises will be the focus of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) this year, concentrating on utilizing foreign funds and importing advanced technology, Rong Yiren said today to the fourth annual meeting of the corporation's Board of Directors. The corporation plans to choose a number of existing enterprises for revamping this year and expects to establish several joint ventures with overseas firms, the leading official said here in the capital.

CITIC intends to strengthen its business relations with foreign commercial banks and financial institutions this year and to open new channels to foreign funds. Rong Yiren said the first trust investment certificates are expected to be issued among Overseas Chinese later this year.

The corporation plans to invest abroad and run joint ventures with foreign enterprises in other countries. It hopes to set up a joint paper pulp factory this year, based on the investigations and negotiations conducted last year. Other items being considered include timber, phosphate fertilizer and iron ore projects.

In cooperation with the People's Insurance Company of China, the corporation will provide foreign firms with investment safety insurance in 1983. It will also promote leasing business within and outside China.

Rong Yiren reviewed the work of the corporation since its establishment in October, 1979. He said that in the past few years, CITIC has signed financial and business cooperation agreements with 55 well-known foreign banks and consortia. Some have expressed willingness to provide loans totalling one billion U.S. dollars. The corporation formed four joint ventures with firms from West Germany, the United States and Japan and three of them are open to business.

Twenty-three joint ventures have been set up by the corporation and domestic units by directly using foreign funds as investment. The items include textiles, food, chemicals, minerals, machine building, electrical engineering, building materials and light industries, as well as communications and transport which are all urgently needed in China. Most of the joint ventures are projects of existing enterprises which have been revamped through adoption of imported technology and equipment. The corporation began its leasing business in 1980 to import technological equipment. In 1981 it ran the Joint China Oriental Leasing Company with the Orient Leasing Company, Ltd. of Japan. To date, CITIC and its related departments have supplied 56 million U.S. dollars worth of equipment for 160 plants through the form of leasing. Last year the corporation issued private placement of 10 billion Japanese yen notes in Tokyo. In 1981 CITIC organized the China International Economic Consultants, Inc. to undertake consultations for economic, law and technical matters for both Chinese and foreign firms.

Rong Yiren announced the reorganized new Board of Directors now consisting of 68 members. Twenty-eight are newly added directors, and 13 are executive directors. Rong Yiren is the chairman, and Xiong Xianghui and Bi Jichang, vice-chairmen of the Board of Directors. Xu Zhaolong is president of the corporation. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1428 GMT on 27 June carries a report on the fourth meeting of the CITIC Board of Directors which states: "Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, spoke at the meeting of the board of directors. He expressed the hope that the corporation would, on the basis of its experience gained over the past few years, go ahead more boldly with its work and continue to bring about a new situation"]

#### WANG BINGQIAN STRESSES NO POLICY CHANGE

HK260729 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0046 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Newly-appointed State Councillor Wang Bingqian said when interviewed a few days ago that last year China reversed a 3-year successive drop in financial revenue, which started to rise. The result of carrying out the state budget was a continued basic balance of revenue and expenditures. And this was achieved when spending rose by 7.1 billion yuan compared with 1981.

He said that, of course, this balance is fragile and unconsolidated. A current outstanding problem is that the state lacks sufficient finances and capital is decentralized to a serious extent. To solve this problem, it is necessary on the one hand to develop production and improve economic results, and on the other to gradually raise the proportion of financial revenue in national income, concentrate capital to an appropriate extent, and guarantee the state's key construction projects. He also said that concentrating finances and materials to guarantee the key construction projects certainly does not mean that the policy has changed. The policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening up to the world will not change.

Speaking on financial supervision and controls, Wang Bingqian said that apart from inspecting enterprise finances, it is also necessary to strengthen legislative work. He revealed that drafts have already been drawn up for laws governing enterprise production costs, depreciation, and accounting, and auditing regulations have been laid down. These laws will come into effect after they are approved.

COUNTY IN ANHUI REPORTS RECORD WHEAT HARVEST

OW251320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1129 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] Hefei, June 25 (XINHUA) -- A low-lying east China county, where extraordinarily heavy rains inundated crops and marooned villages last autumn, has just recorded a wheat harvest 30 percent above the previous record.

Xiaoxian County in northern Anhui Province has harvested 200,000 tons of wheat on its 60,000 hectares of fields -- enough to feed the county's 920,000 people for a year. After the natural disaster last year, local people were afraid that it would take at least three years for the county to rehabilitate.

With the help of the People's Government, more than 10,000 peasant families have put up new brick and tile houses on land washed by heavy rains several months ago, and more families are buying building materials. Autumn crops, including cotton and maize, are doing well.

In July and August of last year, the county was hit by successive rainstorms, one after another. In the heaviest rainstorm, which occurred on July 21 and 22, 400 millimeters of rain fell in 24 hours, equivalent to half the average annual rainfall. The water came down more quickly than the local rivers could drain off, and low-lying villages were swamped to a depth of over a meter. Although no lives were lost, crops on large tracts of farmland were washed away, thousands of mud houses -- soaked in water for days -- collapsed, leaving the inhabitants homeless.

Leading party and government officials of the county, including county party secretaries and the county head, arrived at the marooned villages before the downpours ceased. They made arrangements for the villagers to evacuate. People in neighboring villages on high ground accommodated them in their own homes.

To people in seriously affected villages, the government issued half a kilogram of food grain and a quarter of a kilogram of coal a day for everyone from last autumn to this year's summer harvest. Additional allowances were given in the period of the Spring Festival in February this year for the peasants to celebrate this -- China's biggest traditional festival.

Relief funds and money for the reconstruction of homes were granted, and peasants were helped to start sideline production such as transport, handicrafts and food processing. The people were able to lead a secure existence and grain prices remained stable in the wake of the disaster.

More than 850 tons of seed and large quantities of chemical and bean cake fertilizer were sent to the county by the government last autumn to help the peasants with wheat planting.

This summer's wheat harvesting was completed in just four days.

ANHUI GOVERNOR STRESSES ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

OW240341 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the Anhui Provincial Party Committee and governor of Anhui, speaking at a recent provincial conference on animal husbandry, said that we must fully understand the importance and urgency of speeding up the development of animal husbandry, earnestly study relevant policies and use the policies to arouse the peasants' enthusiasm in raising livestock, enhancing their economic performance with science and technical know-how, and creating a new situation in our province's animal husbandry.



He said: The weakest link in our province's animal husbandry lies in the poor performance in preventing and treating livestock diseases. Owing to the spread of livestock diseases, large numbers of livestock die each year. This has been one of the main obstacles hindering the rapid development of animal husbandry in our province. Therefore, we must consider the prevention and treatment of livestock diseases as one of the key aspects of agricultural reform. We should, by means of technical contracts, arouse the veterinarians' enthusiasm in preventing livestock diseases. At the same time, we must intensify breeding, multiplying and popularizing of fine species of livestock, do a good job in producing mixed feeds and actively sponsor various types of technical classes to train veterinarians and popularize knowledge on raising livestock.

Comrade Wang Yuzhao called on all localities to seriously implement the guidelines laid down by the provincial conference on animal husbandry, map out plans, take proper measures and increase the province's total value of animal husbandry output from the current 14 percent of the total value of agricultural production to at least 20 percent by 1985 and to 30 percent by 1990 to make the structure of agricultural production more rational and enable the gradual achievement of the target set forth by the 12th party congress of quadrupling the total value of industrial and agricultural output by the end of this century.

#### FUJIAN'S HU HONG ON ECONOMIC TIES WITH OVERSEAS CHINESE

HK280234 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 83 p 5

[Report by reporter Gao Xinqing: "Hu Hong, NPC Deputy and Chairman of Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Says Fujian Has Entered Into a New Period of Economic Cooperation With Overseas Chinese"]

[Text] Hu Hong, deputy to the Sixth NPC and chairman of the Fujian provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, told this reporter that Fujian had entered into a new period of full economic cooperation on a large scale with Overseas Chinese. It is his hope that the broad masses of Overseas Chinese, compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao, and Taiwan compatriots will bring into play the tradition of cherishing the motherland and their home villages, and adopt various channels and forms in taking in the four modernizations of Fujian.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Fujian Province has persisted in the policy of opening up to the outside world, established trade relations with over 120 countries and territories, and achieved development in making use of foreign and Overseas Chinese funds in running enterprises. Its political situation is stable, and its industry and agriculture continue to grow. Fujian is a province that is stepping up its development. With the advantages of its mountains and seas, its harbors and rich natural resources, its potentials are great. In recent years, with the support of the state, its infrastructure construction, such as air transport, railroads, harbors, and communications has been strengthened. all this has created conditions for utilizing investments of Overseas Chinese in running factories, Hu Hong remarked.

Hu Hong stressed that there were "three abundances" of the Overseas Chinese of Fujian origin: First, abundance in population. There are several million nationals and many of their relatives residing abroad. Second, there is an abundance of talent. Among the nationals residing abroad, there is talent in all fields, especially technicians, entrepreneurs, and industrialists. Third, there is an abundance of Overseas Chinese who love the motherland and their home villages. Most of them are willing to make some contributions to the four modernizations of the motherland.

Hu Hong and other deputies from Fujian are of the opinion that it is necessary to make full use of the "three abundances," and step up the four modernizations of Fujian, so as to realize Comrade Hu Yaobang's instruction, issued during his recent inspection, that Fujian "should march in the forefront in the four modernizations."

In order to encourage Overseas Chinese to invest in Fujian, the First Session of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress put forward preferential measures for attracting foreign and Overseas Chinese funds in accordance with state stipulations. Hu Hong holds that while the world economy is in recession at present, our nation is enjoying a stable political situation and a prosperous economy. Under such conditions, large-scale development in economic cooperation with Overseas Chinese, compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao, and Taiwan compatriots on a mutually beneficial basis will be advantageous not only to the development of their own business, but also to the four modernizations at home. This will certainly strengthen and expand the patriotic united front and enhance the initiative of the broad masses of Overseas Chinese in the construction of their home villages.

#### SHANDONG CIRCULAR ON SUMMER GRAIN PURCHASING

SK240328 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] On 23 June, the provincial People's Government issued a circular urging all localities to go all out to purchase more summer grain and satisfy the masses' requirements. The circular notes: This year, our province has reaped a bumper harvest in summer grain, which is the first one since the 12th Party Congress, and peasants are vigorous in selling surplus grain to the state. As of 20 June, a total of 2.2 billion jin of summer grain was stored up across the province, an increase of 1.4 billion jin over the corresponding 1982 period.

The circular demands: This year, all localities should go all out to purchase more summer grain so as to prevent the problem of it being difficult to sell grain. All the grain which is up to the state standard for quality must be purchased in an unlimited manner. It is forbidden to limit or stop the purchasing of such grain, or refuse to purchase it. The circular stresses: It is necessary to conscientiously implement the policies on summer grain procurement and distribution and resolutely check the erroneous practices of retaining excessive summer grain for collective use and arbitrarily deducting the money paid for the purchased grain. It is forbidden to increase wantonly the amount of collective retention and undue retention should be lowered in a proper manner. The retention for the whole year should not be totally deducted in the summer. No department should arbitrarily apportion the money gained from the purchase of grain to the masses or add new items of retention. While calculating the money for paying the purchased summer grain, all grain departments should not deduct any money except for levying agricultural taxes and deducting an amount of money for purchasing the grain at negotiated prices so as to protect the initiative of the peasants in grain production and marketing.

The circular also demands: Grain departments should adopt active measures to improve service, raise work efficiency and make things convenient for the masses. Efforts should be made to solve the shortage of warehouse. Attention should be paid to prevent damage from fire, stealing, rain, thunder and lightning so as to ensure the safety of the stored summer grain.

SHANDONG COMMENTARY ON GRAIN PROCUREMENT

SK240438 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Station commentary: "Conscientiously Implement the Policies Concerning Procurement and Distribution"]

[Excerpts] This year our province has reaped a bumper harvest in summer grain and the procurement and distribution of summer grain have been developed in an all-round manner. Generally speaking, the implementation of the policies concerning procurement and distribution in various localities is good. However, some problems have cropped up in some places. They mainly are: Owing to the miscalculation of the amount of the harvested summer grain and the under-estimation of the initiative of the masses in selling summer grain, some places have made insufficient preparations for purchasing more summer grain. On account of a bumper harvest in summer grain, some places have retained excessive money for collective use and arbitrarily deducted the money which should be paid to commune members for purchasing their grain, thus seriously dampening the initiative of the peasants. All these practices run counter to the regulations of relevant policies and go against the demands and benefits of the masses. Therefore, they must be corrected in a resolute manner.

Our province has a large population but less cultivated land. Although a bumper harvest in summer grain has been reaped this year, our province is still less than self-sufficient in grain in view of the practical demands and the long-term development. Therefore, we must fully understand the importance of developing grain production, approach this issue with a strategic point of view and further adhere to the principle of first relying on policies and then on science so as to mobilize the peasants' enthusiasm in grain production and marketing.

As for the 1983 policies on summer grain procurement and distribution, the provincial People's Government has already issued circulars and made clear explanations prior to the wheat harvesting. In light of existing problems, the provincial People's Government recently issued another circular. All localities should conscientiously implement it in line with the practical situation so as to ensure a better fulfillment of this year's tasks for summer grain procurement and distribution.

SHANGHAI INDUSTRY VITAL TO TECHNICAL ADVANCE

OW241405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Shanghai, June 24 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai, China's leading industrial center, has supplied hundreds of factories in various parts of the country with complete sets of equipment for the automatic control of industrial processes, according to the municipal industrial department.

These include devices for the automatic control of boilers, electronic apparatuses for monitoring the performance of textile looms and wrist watches, and control systems for power stations and food-processing and other light industrial factories.

Shanghai not only leads all provinces and municipalities in China in total industrial output value, but is also known for its industrial skills and the sophisticated machinery it makes. Now that China is speeding up the technical transformation of its industrial enterprises as an important part of the efforts to achieve the end-of-century goal of modernization, Shanghai is playing an important role in supplying needed equipment and technical know-how.



Shanghai has also supplied electrical machinery and electronic apparatuses for coal mines, petroleum and transport enterprises, metallurgical plants and machine building factories. It has designed and manufactured improved machines for 150 sugar refining, paper making and timber processing factories in south, southwest and northwest China.

A new type of textile anti-shrinkage machine made by Shanghai has been adopted by 21 provinces and municipalities. In all, the city has turned out 87 improved textile and light industrial machines and 30 types of energy-saving devices.

Last year, Shanghai sent over 100 teams to help textile mills in Sichuan, Hubei and other parts of the country to improve technology or update equipment. The city also provided technical assistance through the form of cooperative production.

Recently, it signed an agreement with Shanxi Province under which it will invest 100 million yuan in three years to update a number of coal mines while providing technical aid. In return, the province will supply Shanghai with five million tons of coal in ten years.

In all, Shanghai has undertaken 300 such cooperative projects with other parts of the country. In addition, the city trains tens of thousands of technicians for other parts of the country every year.

#### SHANGHAI SIGNS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY CONTRACTS

OW271153 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai concluded 55 contracts with foreign firms to import advanced technology by the middle of May this year, today's "Economic Daily" reported. The paper said negotiations are still under way on another 75 items for imports of advanced technology. The imports will be used to upgrade the existing small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly those in the machine-building, electronics, textile, and building materials and light industries.

China plans to import 3,000 items of advanced technology between 1983 and 1985 in order to speed up the technical transformation of the industries. The Chinese government is taking measures to simplify procedures involved in importing technology.

#### ZHEJIANG'S QINSHAN NUCLEAR POWERPLANT REBUDGETED

OW250117 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jun 83 p 1

[By Xiao Jin]

[Text] The State Economic Commission, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the Commission of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence recently decided to change the Qinshan nuclear powerplant project from a construction project funded by the Ministry of Nuclear Industry into a capital construction project authorized by state budget. This project will be incorporated into the capital construction investment plan supported by special funds from the state. The needed funds will be appropriated by the departments concerned according to plan and budget. The needed goods and materials will be provided by the departments concerned since the project is authorized by state budget. To accelerate the construction of the project and strengthen organization and leadership at the worksite, the departments concerned under the State Council have also decided that the Ministry of Nuclear Industry and the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government will form a joint worksite command headquarters for the project to exercise unified leadership over construction at the worksite.

The departments concerned under the State Council demanded that careful calculation and strict budgeting be practiced in the construction of the Qinshan nuclear powerplant and every effort be made to lower the cost of building the project in order to produce the conditions for developing and applying China's nuclear technology to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results. The construction units and equipment making enterprises should improve business accounting, achieve better economic results and lower consumption. Complete sets of equipment will be provided to the nuclear power plant. The suppliers and the buyers should sign contracts to mutually shoulder the economic responsibilities.

#### BRIEFS

**FUJIAN TABLOID** -- FUJIAN FAZHI BAO will be on sale at all post offices, beginning on 1 July. This tabloid on the legal system is designed to publicize legal information and promote the development of material and spiritual civilization. Since its creation in 1980, 43 issues of FUJIAN FAZHI BAO have been published for internal circulation, which has helped to promptly popularize state laws, report on the province's achievements in developing legal system and foster a firmer legal conception among the people. [Text] [Fuzhou FUJIAN Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 15 Jun 83 OW]

**FUJIAN ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION** -- Fuzhou, 26 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Islamic Association of Fuzhou, capital of Fujian Province, east China, was established here at a conference attended by representatives of local Muslims. Liu Zunyuan, chairman of the board of directors of the Fuzhou Mosque, and Imam Ma Fugui were elected president and vice president of the association. There are over 500 Muslims in Fuzhou. An increasing number of foreign Muslims have come to tour the ancient port city during the past few years. In addition, Taiwan Muslims have come to visit their families and relatives. The newly-established Islamic Association will help promote ties of friendship between Chinese and foreign Muslims and aid the reunification of the motherland, a leader from the organization said. [Text] [Beijing Xinhua in English 0724 GMT 26 Jun 83 OW]

**JIANGSU CONDENSER PLANT** -- An automatic assembly line for manufacturing aluminium foil electrolytic fixed condensers with the advanced level of the 1980's was put into operation at the Wuxi Condensers Plant, Jiangsu, on 17 June. The assembly line was imported from Japan according to a contract signed between the China Electronic Technology Import and Export Corporation and Japan's Hikari Kabushiki Kaisha in 1982. The Assembly line has a fairly high level of automation and its production efficiency has been raised more than sixfold. The annual designed capacity is 70 million condensers, more than double the original production capacity. [Excerpt] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 83 OW]

**SHANGHAI OFFSHORE OIL EXPLORATION** -- Shanghai, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Shanghai Municipal People's Government has recently decided to establish an offshore oil exploration service company to coordinate with the China National Offshore Oil Corporation and the South Yellow Sea Oil Corporation in supplying transportation, telecommunications and meteorological equipment and other materials required for offshore oil exploration. The new company will also arrange for the production and maintenance of offshore oil-drilling equipment. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0041 GMT 23 Jun 83 OW]

**SHENDONG WHEAT OUTPUT** -- Shandong Province has reaped a bumper harvest on its 53 million mu of wheatfields. In 1983, gross output will reach 20 billion jin for the first time, an increase of 30 percent over 1982 or an increase of 10 percent over the record year of 1979. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jun 83 SK]

HEBEI RIBAO REPORTS MAY INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

HK230409 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 83 p 1

[Report by Ji Tonggong: "Hebei Industrial Output Sets New Record in May"]

[Text] In May, the leadership at all levels and the broad masses of workers and staff members on the industrial front of our province overcame the difficulties of high temperature and heavy rainfall, and the shortage in the supply of energy resources and raw materials, and made new achievements by grasping reform and production simultaneously. Gross industrial output value was up by 5 percent from April, and up by 6.3 percent as compared with May last year, setting a new record for monthly production level. Gross industrial output value from January to May was up by 5 percent, as compared with the same period last year, of which light industry was up by 2.2 percent, heavy industry up by 7.5 percent; industries under ownership by the whole people up by 4.5 percent, and industries under ownership by the collective up by 6.4 percent.

Of the 80 major products listed in the plan, 42 have met the requirement of the rate of progress of the annual plan, accounting for 52.5 percent; of the 100 major products comparable with those of last year, 66 increased production, as compared with the same period last year.

Since the beginning of this year, attention has been paid to the restructuring of product mix in heavy industry, which has actively organized increased production of raw materials in short supply. From January to May, output of high-quality of section steel, wire rods, medium thick steel plate, strip steel, seamless steel tube, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, cement, and glass plate rose by from 8.4 percent to 470 percent, as compared with the same period last year. The agricultural chemical industry and departments of agricultural machinery have actively turned out products that sell well. From January to May, output of agricultural chemicals, small tractors, internal combustion machines (in commodity quantity), power-driven threshing machines, and chassis for pushing carts with rubber wheels rose by from 14.5 percent to 140 percent, as compared with the same period last year.

Departments of light and textile industries are striving to upgrade the quality and increase the varieties of their products, resulting in opening up new sales outlets for some light and textile products, and making the market brisk both in the urban and rural areas. Compared with the same period last year, from January to May, the output of bicycles was up by 15.4 percent, wristwatches up by 25.2 percent, domestic washing machines up by 120 percent, woolen fabrics up by 7.8 percent, worsted wool up by 10.6 percent, beer up by 57.8 percent, plastic products up by 22.9 percent, and vacuum flasks and commodity glass liners by 48.6 percent.

HEBEI RIBAO REVIEWS STATUS OF 14 'KEY' PROJECTS

HK201414 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 83 p 1

[Report by Kong Fandou: "Fourteen Key Construction Projects in Hebei Province Will Be Completed This Year"]

[Text] With the enthusiastic efforts of the broad masses of staff members and workers on the capital construction front throughout the province, the situation of Hebei's key construction projects and projects to be put into operation this year is quite fine and progress is quite rapid. Most of these projects will be completed as scheduled and some of them will be completed ahead of schedule. From January to April, actual investment in capital construction was 8.2 percent over the same period last year; floor space completed was 280,000 square meters, 47 percent over the same period last year; and the percentage of fixed assets accepted and put into operation also increased as compared with the same period last year.



This year, there are 43 key construction projects in Hebei. The total investment in these projects accounts for 70 percent of Hebei's investment in capital construction. Of these projects, two are water conservation projects, 13 are power and communications projects, three are building materials projects, two are light industrial projects, one is a metallurgical industrial project, 17 are cultural, education, and scientific research projects, and 5 are urban water supply projects and housing projects for elderly cadres and senior intellectuals.

Of these key projects, 9 (of which 4 are transprovincial projects) were decided on by the state (70 key projects were decided on by the state throughout the country). They are the Tangshan Douhe power plant, Ginhuangdao port, the Tangshan eastern Hebei cement works, the Ginhuangdao Yaohua glass works, the southern section of the project to guilyly water from the Luanhe River, the 500,000-volt power transmission line from Datong to Beijing, the electrification and double-tracking of the railway line between Beijing and Ginhuangdao, the electrification and double-tracking of the railway line between Beijing and Baotou, and the medium coaxial cable from Beijing to Guangzhou.

The progress of the 14 projects (2 of which are transprovincial projects) which the state wants our province to complete and put into operation thing year are as follows:

1. The Tangshan Eastern Hebei cement works, with an annual output capacity of 1.55 million tons: At present, installation, adjustment, tests, and preparations for production are in full swing.
2. The Tangshan Douhe power plant: the No. 5 200,000-kilowatt generator group is being installed and will be put into operation in the fourth quarter of this year.
3. The Xiahuayuan power plant: the No. 9 100,000-kilowatt generator group is being installed and will be put into operation in October.
4. The Matou power plant: the No. 7 200,000-KW generator group is being installed and will be put into operation in the first half of this year.
5. The first phase of the construction of a coal wharf in Ginhuangdao port, with a handling capacity of 10 million tons: Underwater work and the foundations for the front and rear landing stages have basically been completed. Large machines are being installed and tested and the power substation has been completed and accepted.
6. The Tangshan pottery and porcelain plant, with a capacity of 300,000 square meters of brick walls and floors: The raw materials section has basically been completed and equipment is being installed in the spraying and drying section.
7. The Xingtai metallurgical machine rollers plant, with a capacity of producing 4,000 tons of fine quality rollers. Equipment is being installed in the casting and smelting workshop and 80 percent of the pillars of the rollers workshop have been erected.
8. The Handan water supply project, with a daily supply of 150,000 tons of water: The supply line was tested last year. At present, the major construction of the distribution plant has basically been completed. Eighty-five percent of the urban pipe network has been laid.
9. The Xingtai Dongpang coal pit, with a capacity of 1.8 million tons: At present, installation in the horizontal tunnels has basically been completed and civil engineering work on the surface is in full swing.

10. The Kailuan mining district: From January to April, actual investment was 28.75 million yuan, accounting for 16.5 percent of the total investment planned for this year. The Fangeshuang coal washery, which has a washing capacity of 4 million tons, has basically been completed has been put into trial operation.
11. The Nanbao salt field, the construction of which was started previously: Its capacity in producing raw salt is projected to increase by 50,000 tons.
12. The Tangshan salt chemical works, the construction of which was started previously: Its capacity in producing raw salt is projected to increase by 170,000 tons.
13. The project of double-tracking 57 km of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao railway line: Except for one of two places, the roadbed for the whole line has been completed. Of the 927 bridges and tunnels, 834 have been completed or are nearly completed.
14. The Huabei oil field: Its capacity in producing crude oil is projected to increase by 800,000 tons this year.

#### BEIJING PEASANTS NARROW INCOME GAP WITH WORKERS

OW220451 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 22 (XINHUA) — A greater income increase was recorded in 1982 for peasants living in the suburbs of the Chinese capital than workers and staff in urban areas, narrowing the gap in living standards between workers and peasants. The data is part of a sample survey from the Beijing Municipal Statistics Bureau, conducted among 1,200 urban families and 480 peasant families.

The sample indicates that per capita income for peasant households averaged 430 yuan in 1982, 19 percent above the 1981 figure, while that for households in urban areas averaged 603 yuan in 1982, an increase of 8.6 percent compared with 1981.

The survey revealed that some workers' wages increased and more jobs were provided for young people in the urban areas last year, but rural peasants did better as a result of a bumper harvest, credited to the incentive-based production responsibility system.

The survey said living expenses for workers' families averaged 534 yuan in 1982, 4.6 percent above the 1981 figure, while that of peasants' families averaged 332 yuan, up 12.5 percent. Urban residents' cost of living rose mainly as a result of food purchases, while rural peasants spent more on home building, the survey said. The survey reported that urban residents ate more non-staple food than peasants and own more consumer goods, but that peasants have an average of 13 square meters of floor space, exceeding that of workers.

Through saving, citizens in both urban areas and rural areas are planning to purchase more refrigerators, TV sets, cameras and tape recorders.

#### SHANXI URGES CHECKING HOUSING MALPRACTICES

OW280411 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0936 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Taiyuan, 26 Jun (XINHUA) — The Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee recently issued a circular calling on the vast numbers of party members and cadres throughout the province to learn from Zhang Ge, deputy secretary of the Yuncheng prefectural Discipline Inspection Commission, who upheld principle and played no favorites in investigating and handling illegal housing construction and took the lead in checking and correcting the unhealthy trend and in waging a struggle against practices that violate law and discipline.

In the course of investigating illegal construction of private houses by cadres, Zhang Ge found that even as investigation was going on more private houses were being built illegally by some people and that cases that had been thoroughly investigated could not be further acted upon. He and his comrades analyzed the reason for these phenomena. It was mainly because cases involving leading cadres and "tough" cadres could not be handled promptly. They suggested to the prefectural party committee the method of "handling difficult cases before the easier ones," that is, by investigating and handling the cases involving leaders cadres and "tough" cadres at and above the county level first. The prefectural party committee supported them, and a new situation was created quickly in the investigation of housing in the whole precture.

Zhang Ge acted according to principle in dealing with cadres who built private houses. He did so without exception and regardless of personal relations. In the past 2 years, among the more than 60 county-level leading cadres involved in illegal housing construction investigated by him, 11 were former colleagues, subordinates, fellow townspeople or other people close to him. But he did not allow them to take any economic advantage. With regard to some cadres involved in serious cases, he even recommended to the organizations concerned to take disciplinary action against them.

Whenever resistance from the leadership confronted them in their housing investigation, Zhang Ge and his comrades never flinched but persisted in carrying investigation through to the end.

In the circular issued to the whole province, the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee points out: Zhang Ge has proved himself to be a staunch fighter upholding party style and party discipline and a model for leading cadres of discipline inspection departments. The vast numbers of party members and cadres throughout the province should learn from his selfless, fearless and daring-to-struggle spirit, learn from his conscientious and responsible work style of not allowing the least bit of negligence and of laying stress on investigation and study, and learn from his fine moral attitude of setting a good example and matching deeds with words.

The circular says: Party committees at all levels in the province should resolutely change the state of laxity and flabbiness politically and organizationally, take a clear-cut stand in supporting the work of the discipline inspection departments and discipline inspection cadres, assist the upright and deal blows at the unscrupulous. Those who create difficulties and frame, threaten or retaliate against discipline inspection cadres must be dealt with sternly, and those who commit criminal offenses must be punished severely according to law.

#### SHANXI GOVERNOR SOLVES MINE BUILDING DISPUTE

OW280545 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0816 GMT 27 Jun 83

[Text] Taiyuan, 27 Jun (XINHUA) -- By working in the field Shanxi Governor Wang Senhao solved satisfactorily in 1 day a problem concerning a small coal pit in the Gujiao mining district of Shanxi that had been in dispute and unsolved for over 1 year.

The Gujiao mining district was to be built into a coal base, a key project during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, and construction was started in August 1979. But in November 1981 a department in the province arrogantly gave permission to expand the small coal pit of Tianchidian commune in Loufan County under the Zhenchengdi mine in this mining district and loaned it more than 1.8 million yuan to do the job, thus affecting the construction and production of the Zhenchengdi mine.



In July last year, the provincial government officially notified the small coal pit of the Tianchidian commune to stop expansion and repeatedly instructed it to comply with the provincial government's decision. However, because the various departments concerned had different views about the problems the small coal pit would create once the expansion project was stopped, each department held firm to its position and refused to make compromise. Consequently, the issue of stopping expansion and moving the small coal pit remained unsolved.

On 27 May this year Wang Senbao came to the Gujiao mining district with an inspection team to conduct a thorough investigation. He summoned all departments concerned to discuss this matter. Later, he came up with the following solution based on the spirit of supporting state construction of key projects: The small coal pit of the Tianchidian commune should stop production immediately and pool its capital with that of the Zhenchengdi commune to jointly operate the Yiligou coal mine. The Gujiao mining district in the meantime designated the coal mines jointly operated by the two communes to extract a coal deposit of 35 million metric tons, a job not suitable for large mines. The money invested by the Tianchidian commune for transforming the small coal pit was to be compensated by the Gujiao mining district. The various quarters happily accepted this plan which took into consideration both state and collective interests. As a result, the issue that had been in dispute for over 1 year was finally solved.

Wang Senhan went to work at the construction sites of seven key state projects, including the Pingshuo open-cut mine, the Datong mining district and the Datong new power plant. From midway he went down to the mine shafts and conducted investigation and study on the spot, solving more than 30 knotty problems which were slowing down the progress of construction. This fine workstyle in solving problems on the spot in the construction of key projects was unanimously praised by the construction units.

#### TIANJIN CIVIL ADMINISTRATIVE WORK CONFERENCE ENDS

SK270506 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Text] The Eighth Municipal Conference on Civil Administrative Work concluded on the morning of 26 June after a 5-day session. The conference relayed the guidelines of the Eighth National Conference on Civil Administrative Work, summed up the work done by the municipality since the convocation of the Seventh Municipal Conference on Civil Administrative Work in 1978, exchanged the advanced experiences of various districts and counties, and discussed ways to create a new situation in the civil administrative work.

The conference maintained that: The civil administrative work is part of the building of political power, a party of the work in safeguarding the society, a part of the work for administrating the masses as well as a party of the party's work. Therefore, we should regard civil administrative work as an important item of the party and government work.

In the new stage, municipal civil administrative work should be developed mainly in the following three aspects:

1. It is necessary to strengthen the buildings of political power at grassroots units. The rural areas should engage in reforming the system of communes and brigades and reorganize the leading bodies at the township and village levels. The urban neighborhood committees should engage in business construction on the basis of consolidation and reelection and give play to the role of mass organizations of self-government.

2. It is necessary to mobilize the social force to strengthen the safeguarding of society. Priority should be given to work concerning the old and giving good support and services to childless old people so as to enable them to spend their later years in happiness. Efforts should be made to take in the disabled people who still have labor abilities.

3. It is also necessary to strengthen the work of helping the poor households in rural areas to lift them out of poverty and helping disabled servicemen, family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen to become prosperous through labor.

Lu Xuezheng, secretary general of the municipal People's Government, attended and addressed the conference.

#### BRIEFS

CONGRESS DEPUTIES RETURN -- Nei Monggol Region's deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress have returned home. On the afternoon of 24 June, leading comrades of the regional party and government departments, including Qiang Fengyong, Liu Guiqian, Tian Congming, Seyinbayaer and Bai Junqing welcomed our deputies Wang Duo, Shen Xinfu and Zhou Beifeng at the Hohhot Railway station. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jun 83 SK]

NEI MONGGOL INSECT PESTS -- Darhan Muminggan united banner has discovered locusts on its 350,000 mu of grassland since Mid-June. Each square meter of grassland has uncovered 5 to 7 locusts. The banner government has allocated 36,000 yuan of specialized funds to the disaster-stricken areas to combat locusts. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 83 SK]

SHANXI AFFORESTATION -- According to statistics compiled in the middle of May, Shanxi Province had planted 233 million trees, overfulfilling the planned target by 16.8 percent, afforested 3.08 million mu, topping the plan by 23.3 percent, and cultivated some 658,000 mu of saplings, accounting for 65.8 percent of the annual plan. Of this, 1.43 million mu of trees and some 190,000 mu of saplings were planted by specialized households and households specializing in other undertaking besides tree planting. Some 81.83 million trees were planted on a voluntary basis, an increase of 17 percent over the corresponding 1982 period. Voluntary afforestation and saplings cultivation totaled 443,000 mu and 8,700 mu respectively. [Summary] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 83 p 1 SK]

SHANXI TREE-PLANTING ACHIEVEMENTS -- Yanbei Prefecture, Shanxi Province, scored marked achievements in planting trees this spring. It planted 1,048 million mu of trees, accounting for one-fifth of its original forest acreage. [Excerpts] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 83 p 1 SK]

TIANJIN POWER SUPPLY COMPANY -- With the approval of the North China Power Bureau, Tianjin Municipal Power Bureau readjusted the power supply system, merging a high-voltage power supply station with a power distribution administrative station and establishing a power supply company. The former power supply section was redesignated as the Industrial Power Utilization Section responsible for managing power supply for industrial units in Tianjin. In order to strengthen management and leadership over power utilization, the Tianjin municipal power utilization service company was set up. Power supply sections were established in the suburban counties. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 20 Jun 83 SK]

GANSU RIBAO REPORTS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION GROWTH

HK230443 Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Report: "Gansu's Industrial Production Continues to Increase This Year"]

[Text] From January to May this year an excellent situation prevailed in our province's industrial production which grew in a sustained and allround way, with the industrial output value hitting an all-time high as compared with the same period of any previous year. Sales of products, gross profits achieved by enterprises, and profits turned over to the state were all higher than the national average level.

According to statistics, the provincial total industrial output value in the period between January and May was 3.335 billion yuan, increasing by 11.6 percent over the figure of the same period last year. The growth rates of the output value created by the machine-building department, the building materials bureau, the pharmaceutical bureau, the national defense industrial office, the electronic industrial bureau, Jiayuguan City, Zhangye Prefecture, Wuwei Prefecture, and Gannan Autonomous Prefecture were variously between 12.7 to 76.6 percent. The total industrial output value in May amounted to 746 million yuan, which is the highest monthly record. In May, output value created by many industrial departments, bureaus, cities, and prefectures increased by a big margin over that of April. The output value created by the electricity bureau increased by 14.62 million yuan; that by the petrochemical industrial bureau increased by 12.16 million yuan, and that by the metallurgical industrial bureau increased by 3.3 million yuan. The output value created by various prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities increased by 13.9 million yuan.

Of the 100 products subject to the provincial appraisal, the output of 74 products in the first 5 months this year increased as compared with in the same period last year. The output of such major products as steel, steel products, iron alloy, equipment for the petroleum industry, walking tractors, cement, and timber increased by 13 to 150 percent. The output of such energy products as electricity, crude coal, crude oil, and oil products, and the output of such light and textile industrial products also increased rapidly.

GANSU HOLDS FORUM ON COMBATING 'EVIL' TRENDS

HK270504 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Text] The key to combating evil trends in three aspects lies in the masses, as well as in the courage and resolution of leading groups at various levels. This was emphasized at a forum on provincial discipline inspection work, which concluded yesterday.

The forum, which was held by the provincial CPC Committee, specifically discussed further implementation of the spirit of the relevant central documents, and further improvement of the party's work style. It pointed out that resolutely combating evil trends in three aspects must be connected with three key links. 1) CPC committees at all levels must defend the party's political discipline before everything else, persist in struggle against all erroneous tendencies and evil trends which go counter to party principles, and take the protection of purity in party spirit as a major sign to show the party spirit and fighting capacity of a party organization.



In combating unhealthy tendencies in the party, we should not follow our own course no matter what others may say, take a perfunctory attitude, or be at loggerheads. We must handle as a violation the problem of illegally building houses and taking more than one's share in floor space in public housing so as to concentrate our efforts and seize time by the forelock. We should not remain undecided or try to attend to big and small matters all at once. Localities and units must first grasp a few typical cases of illegally building houses and taking more than one's share in floor space in public housing, and then resolutely handle them in public so as to open up a new prospect. 3) Leading groups at or above county level must be taken as a priority and take the lead in combating evil trends. In accordance with the demands set by the provincial CPC Committee, they must measure themselves, and then make a voluntary confession so as to correct their mistakes themselves. Through this, we must attain the goal of reaching a common understanding and seek unity in thinking and action. Those who refuse to measure themselves, or reject other's criticism, or insist on their mistakes, or else refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition must be dealt with in a serious manner. We should by no means tolerate and show partiality to their mistakes and still less cover up and wink at their mistakes.

The meeting also pointed out: Departments in charge of discipline inspection at various levels must shift their main efforts of handling cases of party members [words indistinct] onto the improvement of the work style of a ruling class. Meanwhile, they must really guard against laxity to carry out to the end the struggle of dealing blows at serious crimes in the economic field.

#### GANSU HOLDS RALLY ON READING DRIVE

HK201130 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the provincial federation of trade unions and the provincial CYL Committee jointly held a mobilization rally in the Lanzhou area on reading activities to revitalize China. It was hoped that workers and young people would be organized to plunge into reading activities.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee attended the rally, at which the namelist of the component members of our provincial workers' reading guidance committee and the written proposal on the reading activities to revitalize China, which was jointly issued by five units, were read.

In his speech, (Ye Dajiang), director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, said: In its official and written reply to the report of the party group of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions on unfolding reading activities among workers, the CPC Central Committee highly appraises the reading activities which are being carried out among workers. It calls on all workers to take part in these activities.

If the working class wants to lead all people throughout the country to advance, it must first have political awareness and lofty moral values. It must increase its scientific and technological knowledge and cultural accomplishments. This is the new and higher demand which history makes on the working class. It is necessary to conscientiously understand this historical mission and the demands of the era. All workers and young people must voluntarily organize themselves to plunge into reading activities with very great vitality so as to make these activities develop prosperously and move forward.

Comrade (Ye Dajiang) said: The unfolding of reading activities will surely arouse the enthusiasm of all workers throughout the province for reading and working for the sake of the four modernizations and will play the biggest role in pushing forward and encouraging the implementation of the strategic tasks put forward by the 12th CPC Congress and the First Session of the Sixth NPC. Leading departments at all levels of the party and government must vigorously support it and closely link the drive of the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves, and the activities of learning from Comrade Zhang Haidi with reading activities so as to enable these activities to develop gradually and widely. It is also imperative to unfold these activities persistently and unremittingly.

NINGXIA RIBAO ON EXPLOITING NORTHWEST PRC ENERGY

HK220926 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 83 p 1

[Report: "Speed Up the Exploitation Of Energy Resources in Northwest China, Serve the Four Modernizations -- Symposium On Developing Energy Sources in Northwest China Held in Xian"]

[Text] In order to exploit the energy resources in Northwest China and enable the exploited energy to serve the four modernizations as soon as possible, a symposium on exploiting the energy resources in Northwest China was held in Xian on 27-31 May.

This symposium was jointly initiated and held by 30 units including the societies, institutions of higher education, scientific research institutions, and designing units concerned of the four provinces (autonomous region) in Northwest China. More than 200 scholars, experts, professors, scientific, and technical workers, and economic workers of state organs who come from Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, and Qinghai Provinces (Autonomous Region) were invited to attend the symposium. All participants made deliberations on the strong points of the energy resources in Northwest China and unanimously pointed out: Only when we bring into full play these strong points, build Northwest China into a powerful base for energy, and promote the development of industry and agriculture in Northwest China can we rejuvenate the economy in Northwest China and realize the magnificent objective of quadrupling the annual gross output value of industrial and agricultural production in by end of this century. The symposium synthesized the opinions of the deputies and drew up and adopted the "Proposals On Speeding Up the Exploitation of Energy Resources in Northwest China" to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council.

The deputies of our region to the symposium held a discussion on the questions of exploiting energy resources in Northwest China, of accelerating the construction of electric power, and of transmitting electricity to the electrified power grid in North, North Central, and Southwest China and made proposals on exploiting the energy resources of our region. All participating deputies unanimously hoped that the hookup of electrified power grids in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, and in Shaanxi, Gansu, and Qinghai Provinces could be realized as soon as possible; that close attention should be paid to the preparatory work of the construction of the Helanshan Thermal Power Base (including the exploitation of the Lingwu Coal Field and the construction of the Daba Power Plant) and efforts should be made to build the Zhongwei-Xian (or Baoji) railway as quickly as possible; and that the plans for exploiting the Heishan Gorge section of the Huanghe River should be chosen well so that the water resources of the Heishan Gorge section of the Huanghe River could be rationally exploited and utilized. The deputies of our region also introduced the work developments of exploiting the water resources of the Heishan Gorge section of the Huanghe River and the scientific bases achieved in the work. The symposium also took our deputies' advice and showed the scientific and technical reference film entitled "The Comparison of the Plans For Exploiting the Heishan Gorge Section of Huanghe River" on choosing the plans for exploiting the Heishan Gorge section of the Huanghe River.

CHINA POST ON RESULTS OF 6TH NPC SESSION

OW270600 Taipei CHINA POST in English 23 Jun 83 p 4

[Editorial: "The Conclusion of the Sixth Chinese Communist NPC"]

[Text] The conclusion of the 6th Chinese Communist National People's Congress (NPC) on the Chinese mainland has left the Chinese mainland situation as confusing and unstable as ever. The situation shows Teng's control of the central military affairs commission to be far from secure. "Marshal" Yeh Chien-ying, Hsu Hsueh-chien, Nieh Jung-cheng, and Yang Shang-kun, four old cadres, have become the vice-commissioners. It indicates that Teng's desire to eliminate all old cadres from the military affairs commission has met with failure.

The appointment of Yu Chiu-li as the director of the army political department with precedence over the army chief-of-staff Yang Teh-chih, minister of defense Chang Ai-ping and minister of supply Hung Hsueh-chi also shows the rising influence of Li Hsien-nien's group. New faces in the cabinet such as vice premiers Li Peng and Tien Chi-yun show the ascendance of Chao Tzu-yang's men. The new national security minister is an old secret service head of long standing dating back to 1937 when he served as head of the inspection section in the ministry of social affairs. He served as the vice minister of public security in 1964 and was purged during the Cultural Revolution era but reappeared as the vice minister of public security in 1975 until now.

The establishment of the Ministry of National Security besides the public security ministry is of special significance. It shows the failure of the existing secret service apparatus on the Chinese mainland to combat rising opposition and crimes on the Chinese mainland. The "PEOPLE'S DAILY" of May 29 openly admitted the rampancy of anticommunist activities, murders, rapes, robberies, and other terrorist acts. They were the results of the open-door policy of the regime which brought all sorts of "undesirable" elements into the mainland who resorted to economic criminals activities, such as smuggling, corruption, thefts, and robberies. The crime waves on the Chinese mainland are so prevalent as to call for additional measures to combat them with a new organization on a national level to administer them.

Whether the new national security ministry can do the job of putting down the rising opposition to the Peking regime remains to be seen. According to an admission by a former chief prosecutor of the regime, between 1979 and 1982 the annual arrests of criminal offenses numbered 197,000 persons not including cases of anticommunist activities.

While other important decisions of the 6th NPC have not been revealed yet, it is obvious that Teng Hsiao-ping's desire to dominate the military and politics on the Chinese mainland remains unfulfilled. At best, he has achieved only a partial success. With Li Hsien-nien as the nominal head of state and Yeh Chien-ying retaining his influence in the military, Teng will have a difficult time in dictating his wishes on the Chinese mainland without any opposition. Teng's new power base can therefore be said to be built on sand and may collapse under stress.

NEW PRC MINISTRY SHOWS MAINLAND SECURITY TIGHTENED

OW242116 Taipei CNA in English 1446 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Text] Taipei, June 24 (CNA) -- Following is a commentary "NPC Ends With Surprise" aired by the Voice of Free China on June 24:



Red China's rubber stamp National People's Congress wound up its 16-day session this week according to the prescribed script. Despite Teng Hsiao-ping's call for younger leadership, Teng himself set the example of continued gerontocracy by clinging to the most important post as chairman of the State Military Affairs Commission. The only news to come out of the National People's Congress was the creation of a new Ministry of State Security. Considering the Chinese Communists' obsession with security and alienation of the people on the mainland, such a move cannot be regarded as a surprise either.

According to Lin Yun, minister of the new agency, the Ministry of State Security's job is to prevent espionage. He alleged that intelligence agencies or secret services of some foreign countries have been stepping up their activities to spy out Red China's state secrets and sending special agents into the Chinese mainland for subversive and destructive purposes since Peking adopted its open door economic policy four years ago. Lin's remarks ought to be an eye-opener to those who anticipate a more liberal rule by Peking's new leadership under Teng Hsiao-ping. They also serve as a warning to foreigners looking for broader contacts with the Chinese people on the mainland.

The fact is that xenophobia has been steadily building up ever since Teng closed down the Democracy Wall in the wake of the short-lived "Peking spring." While sheer necessity has compelled Peking to adopt an open door policy in the economic area, it has taken all necessary measures to prevent the spread of "bourgeois liberalism" that has come along with it.

With the creation of the Ministry of State Security, Peking is expected to further tighten its screws over foreigners traveling or on official assignments on the Chinese mainland while keeping the Chinese people under stricter surveillance.

#### COMMENTARY ON DENG XIAOPING'S ROLE, ACTIVITIES

OW280311 Taipei CNA in English 0246 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Taipei, June 28 (CNA) — The Voice of Free China, on its English-language broadcast Monday, aired the following commentary on "Teng the New Red Emperor."

Selected works of Teng Hsiao-ping will be officially published in Red China on July 1. No doubt the new book will be compulsory reading for everyone on the mainland who can read and will replace the Little Red Book of the "Cultural Revolution" era as the ideological guideline of the one billion population on the mainland. It is ironic for the man who has vowed to do away with Mao Tse-tung's personality cult and overconcentration of power under his own widely publicized "pragmatic" leadership.

The fact is that Teng has been deliberately building himself up as another communist emperor even though he is "modest" enough to decline the ceremonial post as chairman of the state and the nominal head of the party. Teng has admitted that at 78 he is old and has said on several occasions that aged leaders should step back to give younger and more vigorous cadres a chance to lead the nation.

Now it has become apparent that he will stay on until his death and that he is using the old age excuse to force his political rivals and opponents to yield power. Having succeeded in pushing aside men like Yeh Chien-ying, Teng has completely forgotten what he has said before.

Not content with holding the posts as Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party's Advisory Committee of party elders and chairman of the powerful party Military Affairs Commission, Teng, through the newly-held National People's Congress, gave himself the third title as Chairman of the State Military Affairs Commission. No other top leader in Peiping's ruling hierarchy holds that many leading positions. It means Teng is making an exception of himself because he has become the supreme leader.

The fact that Teng prefers the twin posts as chairman of both the party and state military affairs commissions showed he is a true believer in Mao's motto: "Political power comes from the barrel of the gun." In Red China, those who control the gun also control the regime. Mao himself never yielded his command of the gun in his lifetime and thus was able to purge all his rivals and opponents.

Nothing has changed in Red China even though Mao has been dead for over 6 years. The gun still wields decisive influence. That's why Teng clings tenaciously to the military posts. Teng's overconcentration of power and his continued control over the gun bode ill for his successors. Neither party General Secretary Hu Yao-pang nor Premier Chao Tzi-yang has the prestige and the savvy to inherit his power, especially the power to command the gun.

It means that the military establishment would try to reassert itself upon Teng's death, which could happen any day within the next few years. It would mean chaos again because the military would have its unofficial allies in the remnants of the leftists and all those who have been unseated by Teng and his friends in the last several years.

#### TAIPEI RADIO COMMENTS ON HONG KONG ISSUE

OW251241 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] NEWSWEEK magazine reported this week that Teng Hsiao-ping virtually served London an ultimatum when he met British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher last September by threatening to announce Peking's own solution if no agreement is reached over the future status of Hong Kong. The news magazine also alleged that the British Government has given a hope up of retaining sovereignty over the colony after 1997.

Since Teng's threat was related by Hu Yao-pang to NEWSWEEK's Chinese-born columnist Parris Chang, there seems to be little doubt about its authenticity. Nor is there any doubt about the British Government's plan to give up Hong Kong without a fight. For one thing, the colony is practically indefensible against an attack from the mainland. For another, Red China is a much tougher customer than Argentina. The interesting thing is what sort of agreement can emerge out of the talks between London and Peking. The Chinese Communists have already said that the sovereignty over Hong Kong is unnegotiable. If that is the case, what would be the use of negotiating?

It is typical of the Chinese Communist way of conducting negotiations. A case in point is Peking's call for negotiations with the Republic of China for a peaceful reunification of the Chinese nation, while demanding that Taipei must first acknowledge Communist sovereignty claim over Taiwan. The predominantly Chinese population of Hong Kong have no illusion about Peking's plan about running the colony after the British have gone, even though Teng said it would not be announced until 1984. The fact is that Peking has made it known, over and over again, that it would assert its sovereignty over Hong Kong by trying to maintain its prosperity. The point is that the Chinese Communists do not seem to understand that Communist sovereignty and the prosperity of Hong Kong are incompatible. Peking's formula for keeping Hong Kong prosperous under the red flag is giving Hong Kong autonomy status and letting the people of Hong Kong rule themselves.

The plan sounds reasonable. The trouble is that nobody in Hong Kong trusts Peking's promises because inconsistency is the rule rather than exception with the Chinese Communist policies. Who can guarantee that the promise made by the Tengists today will be honored by their successors 15 years from now?

Public confidence in Hong Kong has continued plummeting since the 1997 deadline became the number one concern of the colony. This is reflected in the steady devaluation of the Hong Kong dollar and the downhill slide of the share prices in the colony's stock market. Wealthy residents in Hong Kong have already begun preparations to move their capital and residence to safer places. Those who are not financially capable of doing the same would have to trust their good luck. Those who do so are not entirely hopeless. Fifteen years is a long time. Given the widespread crisis confidence on the mainland and Peking's corruption and inefficiency, the future of the Chinese Communist regime itself is a large question mark. There is a good chance that by 1997 the Republic of China's call for reunification under the Three Principles of the People will have been realized.

#### TAIPEI RADIO ON TAIWAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

OW240925 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] An explosive device blew up in a crowded bus in southern Taiwan last week and injured 17 [as heard] persons. It was the third bombing incident on the island in less than 2 months. Two newspaper offices in Taipei were bombed 1 hour apart last May; several people were injured in one of the blasts. One of the sordid groups of the so-called Taiwan independence movement in the United States claimed responsibility for the Taipei bombing. It is safe to assume that the bus explosion was the work of the same group.

Followers of the Taiwan independence movement have committed scores of violent crimes against the government and people of free China over the years. They include bombings, assassination attempts, mailing of parcel bombs and acts of sabotage. These acts of terror are most condemnable because most of them were directed against the common people. The perpetration of these terrorist acts is also a sure sign that the adherents of the so called Taiwan independence movement are getting desperate in the knowledge that their cause is a dying one. They are resorting to violence blindly for the sake of venting their frustration and anger.

The movement's cause was doomed from the very beginning. Taiwan has always been part of China except during the brief Dutch occupation in the 16th century and the 50-year Japanese rule prior to V-J day. That is not all. With the exception of some 300,000 aborigines of Malay stock, all the people in Taiwan are either descendants of Chinese settlers or immigrants from the Chinese mainland. They are Chinese in language, culture and religious belief as well as in blood. The Chinese people on the mainland paid the price in blood during the last world war for the liberation of Taiwan from Japanese colonial rule. Today, the people of Taiwan are dedicated to the liberation of their mainland brethren from Communist enslavement.

Under such circumstances, it is inconceivable that anybody in Taiwan should have thought of detaching themselves for good from the land of their ancestors. Actually, adherents of the Taiwan independence movement are small in number. They cannot number more than a few hundreds of persons gathered in the United States, Europe, and Japan and a handful of sympathizers in Taiwan itself. With the exception of a small number of misguided youths, members of the movement are self-speaking former politicians who are far more interested in seizing power by usurping the government than in independence of Taiwan.



But the people of free China are well educated and know all about the ulterior motives of the movement. They are solidly behind the government because the government's record speaks for itself. This being the case, members of the Taiwan independence movement and their friends in the guise of human rights fighters and advocates of democracy have been unable to win adherents or unseat the government through the ballot. But now even the most devoted members of the movement have become convinced that they have marched into a dead alley. Instead of repenting, however, they have either been recruited by the communist Peking regime to subvert free China or have taken to the road of terrorists. In so doing, they have hastened the death of their cause.

#### BRIEFS

**FISHERY COOPERATION WITH AUSTRALIA** -- Kaohsiung, June 17 (CNA) -- The Kaohsiung Fishing Boats Guild has decided to send eight trawlers to do work in joint fishery resources exploration with Australia. The Sino-Australian joint fishing operation will be held in waters north and northeast of Australia beginning August 1 and will last for one year. According to a preliminary agreement reached between the guild and Australian authorities, each Chinese trawler participating in the joint operation will have a quota of 2,000 metric tons of fish catch per year and 6 percent of the total fish catch will be exempted from Australian taxation. But each Chinese trawler has to have at least one Australian fisherman board giving them a series of training courses. [Excerpts] [Taipei CNA in English 1407 GMT 22 Jun 83 OW]

**TECHNOLOGY EXCHANGE WITH FRANCE** -- Taipei, June 21 (CNA) -- The Industrial Technology Research Institute [ITRI] signed an agreement with the French Bureau of Geological and Mineral Research (Bureau de Recherches Geologiques et Minereres), for more data and technology exchanges between the two countries and to cooperate in exploring mineral resources abroad. The agreement was signed by Fong Ta-tsong, director of the Mining Research Institute of ITRI, and Dr P.F. Lautel, senior consultant of the French institute. Under the agreement, the two countries will step up technological cooperation in geological and mineral studies, explore mineral resources abroad, exchange personnel data and hold symposiums for technology specialists from both countries. ITRI said the agreement will help upgrade the nation's standards in mineralogical research and gain more mineral resources abroad. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 22 Jun 83 OW]

**TRADE WITH CANADA INCREASES** -- Taipei, June 22 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's exports to Canada totalled U.S. \$201.6 million in the first four months of this year, showing an increase of 23.4 percent compared with that of the corresponding period of last year, according to statistics released by the China External Trade Development Council. The statistics say that the Republic of China [ROC] exported a total of U.S. \$510 million worth of goods to Canada in 1982, down 10 percent from that of 1981. Of the amount, garments and wearing apparel accounted for U.S. \$143 million, topping the list in value, the statistics indicates. An official with the council attributed the decrease of ROC exports to Canada in 1982 to economic recession in that North American nation. Canada remains the sixth largest market for the Republic of China and the markets there have been reviving since the beginning of this year, the official said. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0305 GMT 22 Jun 83 OW]

HU YAOBANG: PRC, TAIWAN TO UNITE 'BEFORE 1991'

HK280416 Hong Kong HSIN PAO in Chinese 28 Jun 83 p 4

[Report: "Hu Yaobang Sets 1991 as Deadline for Reunification With Taiwan and Making It a Special Administrative Region"]

[Text] The general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Hu Yaobang, recently predicted that the reunification of the Chinese mainland with Taiwan will be achieved before 1991 and that Taiwan will become China's special administrative region. Hu Yaobang disclosed that on 24 May to Professor Parris Chang, a professor in the political science department at Pennsylvania State University.

In his article published in the latest issue of NEWSWEEK, Parris Chang indicated that when he unexpectedly met with Hu Yaobang during his recent visit to China, the Taiwan issue was the main subject of their discussion. In this meeting, Hu Yaobang did not further elaborate on the specific methods by which China will reunify with Taiwan.

On 30 September 1981, the Chairman of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee, Ye Jianying, issued a nine-point proposal for a peaceful reunification with Taiwan, proposing that the CPC and the KMT hold talks and carry out the third KMT-Communist cooperation. On 9 October 1981, at a meeting in Beijing to commemorate the 1911 revolution, the then chairman of the CPC Central Committee, Hu Yaobang, invited Chiang Ching-kuo to return to the Chinese mainland for a visit. On 24 July 1983 [as published], the late Mr Liao Chengzhi issued "a letter to Chiang Ching-Kuo," reaffirming the reunification of China with Taiwan. However, Taiwan was unmoved by China's "peace offensives" and regarded them as "political united front work."

Therefore, Hu Yaobang's indication that China will achieve reunification with Taiwan before 1991 is expected to give rise to conjectures that China will employ means other than peaceful to achieve reunification. However, Chin Szu-kai, a research fellow at the Asian Research Center of Hong Kong University, indicated to this newspaper that it will be impossible for China to achieve reunification with Taiwan before 1991 or to resolve this issue with the use of force.

Nevertheless, Hu Yaobang indicated to Professor Parris Chang that China attaches extraordinary importance to the Taiwan issue. He also held that U.S. support for Taiwan and its arms sales to Taiwan constitute the main obstacle to the peaceful reunification of China with Taiwan. Parris Chang also quoted Hu Yaobang as saying that he is not optimistic about Sino-British relations in the near term.

Hu Yaobang indicated that until now the United States has been unwilling to give up control over Taiwan and that at the same time it refuses to provide, or is delaying providing, China with the advance scientific and technological transfer needed for China's economic modernization. Hu Yaobang also indicated that as a result, China has been forced to plan to purchase science and technology items from Japan and France.

Hu Yaobang also said to Parris Chang that he believes the national and international power of the United States has steadily declined and that it receives a cold welcome everywhere. Hu Yaobang believes that since the 1950's the United States has not had a great politician with great foresight. His words implied that Nixon, in the eyes of the CPC leaders was far from great, as had been generally thought.

Yu Yaobang also held that there is a startling gap between the rich and the poor in U.S. society. He also indicated that after recently watching slides on American cities, he was depressed by the slums in the United States.

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June 29, 1983



